

# HISTORY OF GIBBS OF FENTON

BY LORD HUNSDON OF HUNSDON

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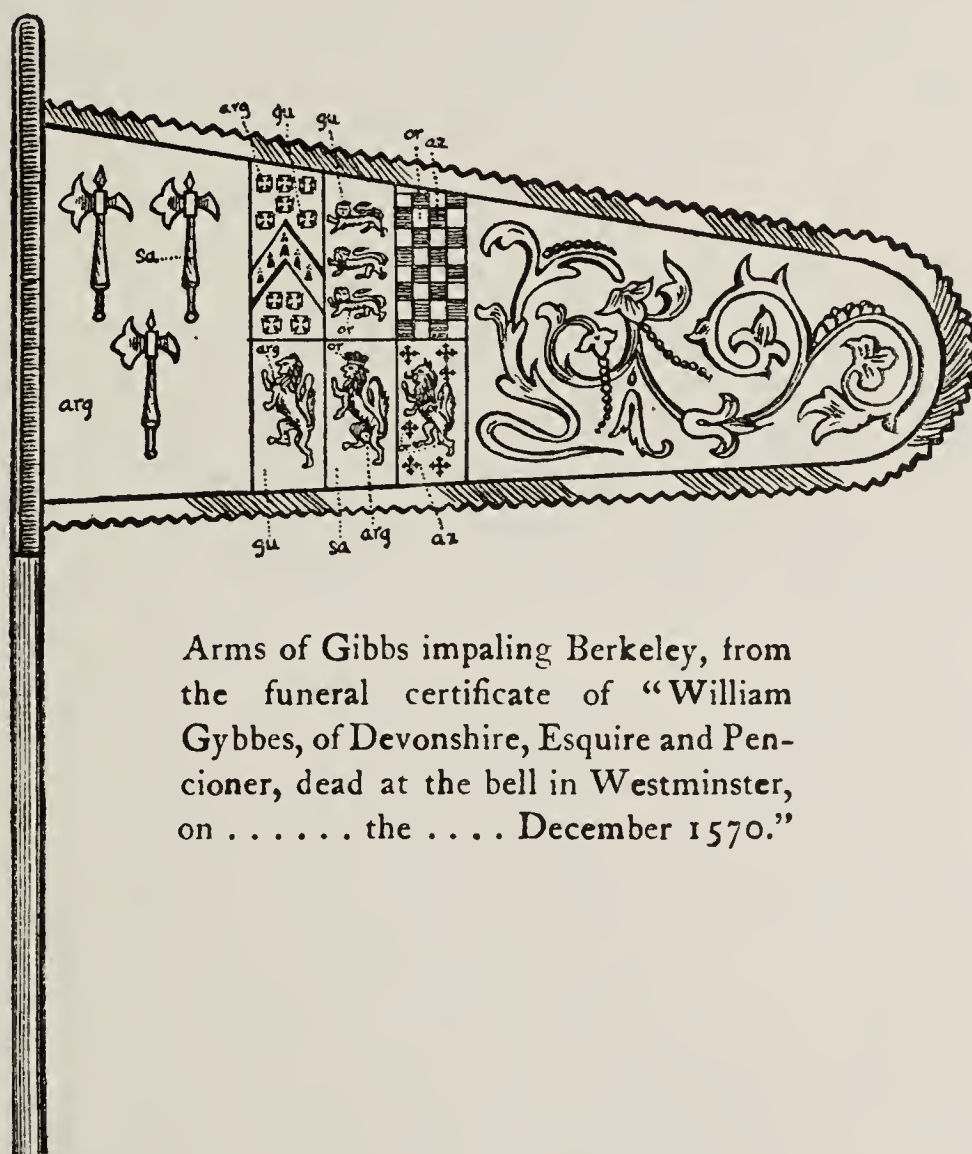


HISTORY OF GIBBS  
OF FENTON



# HISTORY OF GIBBS OF FENTON IN DARTINGTON COUNTY DEVON

BY  
LORD HUNSDON OF HUNSDON



Arms of Gibbs impaling Berkeley, from  
the funeral certificate of "William  
Gybbes, of Devonshire, Esquire and Pen-  
cioner, dead at the bell in Westminster,  
on . . . . . the . . . . December 1570."

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*" 'Tis opportune to look back upon old times and contemplate our forefathers."*

—SIR THOMAS BROWNE.

## PREFACE

THE following pages contain the History of a family of West Country Squires as derived from existing documents and deal chiefly with the period of about 200 years from the reign of Edward III to that of Elizabeth ; or, say, from A.D. 1362 to A.D. 1570.

The History is written mainly for the information of my own family who claim descent from these people, though there are two points about it which give it perhaps more than private interest. The first is that, owing to the wealth of ancient records in this country, it has been possible to trace the genealogy of an ordinary county family for 200 years without the comparatively modern assistance of Church Registers ; and the second is that, so far as it goes, it gives an indication of the social life of the well-to-do class during that period.

The History of Kings is no doubt of more general interest than the History of Squires, but, especially at this period, it suffers from the great disadvantage that contemporary evidence is often of a partisan character ; thus one can hardly expect to obtain an unprejudiced account of the character of Richard II and Richard III from the followers of Henry IV and Henry VII.

The History of country gentlemen, however, though not so exciting, generally has the merit of being true ; and it seems to me that, if those interested in genealogy would publish their researches in detail, much information as to the early social life of the country could be collated and a more correct idea could be formed concerning it than we have at present.

It is evident that the Gibbs family of Fenton in Dartington, co. Devon, increased in wealth and importance between 1376 and 1487, which period includes some of the most troubled times of English history ; and the records of this family support the view that the rebellion of the Duke of Lancaster (Henry IV)

## PREFACE

and the Wars of the Roses only involved local and occasional outbreaks of disorder, and that, for the most part, the business of the country and of the law courts proceeded without any great disturbance. It is evident also that the last three Gibbsses who owned Fenton, from 1487 to 1570, were lawless and "ryottuous" people, and it would be interesting to know whether their habits greatly differed from those of other West Country gentlemen.

However, those who will derive the greatest interest from these records of the Gibbsses of Fenton are those who claim to be their descendants.

My father, the first Lord Aldenham, was interested in tracing the pedigree of the Gibbs family, especially so far as it related to his ancestors in Clyst St. George, co. Devon, from 1524 to modern times; and incidentally he collected during his life many particulars of the Fenton family, the result of which is set out in the Introduction to his *Pedigree of Gibbs of Clyst St. George, &c.*\* Towards the end of his life, I began the attempt to link up the family of Gibbs of Fenton with that of Clyst St. George, and, acting on the advice of my late uncle, G. E. Cokayne, then Clarenceux King of Arms, I set myself to elucidate the pedigree of Gibbs of Fenton, and continued my researches till the year 1913. Since that date further records may have been indexed; but I have thought it well to set down now, in the following pages, all that my father and I discovered relating to this subject up to that date, and I have given abstracts of all records relating thereto in the Appendix, so that should any member of our family desire to renew the search he would be able to see what has been done already.

I may add that, though I have been unable to find documentary proof of the descent of our ancestors of Clyst St. George from Gibbs of Fenton, the connexion is established in these pages beyond any reasonable doubt.

\* Published 1890. Revised edition published 1904.

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## HISTORY OF GIBBS OF FENTON

### CORRIGENDA

Page 12, lines 6 and 7, *dele* "Joan" to "niece, and"

Page 12, *dele* footnote marked \*

Page 16, par. 2, and Page 17, pars. 1 and 2. I now agree with Lysons and Worthy that John Gibbs assumed the three battle axes as his arms. My statement that Joan (d. 1464) who married Andrew Hillersdon was a Gibbs, is taken from Vivian's *Visitations of Devon*; but there is no evidence in support of it in Joan's *Inq. p. m.* or elsewhere. I feel sure that the Gibbs quartering in the Hillersdon shield in the Visitation of 1620, on which I also relied, was due to the erroneous belief that Joan Gibbs (d. about 1500) who married another Andrew Hillersdon was an heiress; for the quarterings are in chronological order and Gibbs comes between Clevedon and Snape. Snape is the name given in the official version in the College of Arms as Andrew Hillersdon's 2nd wife (not Hatch, as I say—again following Vivian), and Andrew's father married the Clevedon heiress. As to the supplementary arguments in pars. 1 and 2 of Page 17, I may point out that, if John Gibbs assumed the Dennis arms, those arms were "ancient"; and that further investigation makes it probable that the founder of the Honington Branch was either a son or a brother of John Gibbs, and in the latter case that his descendants assumed his arms without hereditary right.

See Treatise by John A. Gibbs dated 1926 on the Arms and Pedigrees of Gibbs families, filed in H. H. Gibbs' Genealogical Collections, Vol. A, p. 621.

Page 28, par. 2, line 3, *dele* "Anne Hatch."

Page 133, line 10, *for* "1542" *read* "1543."

Page 163. In the 4th generation of the Pedigree, *dele* "son s.p.m." and this son's descendants. In the 9th generation *dele* "Anne, dau. of . . . Hatch" *and substitute* "Elizabeth, dau. of Nicholas Snape."

Page 175 (Index), under "Gibbs, Arms of," *add* 26, 27, 44-6, 49 note.

Page 179 (Index), *dele* "Honiton . . . 128" *and substitute* :

Honiton [Honeton] Devon, 38, 66, 73, 77, 92, 113.

Honiton Clyst Devon, 34, 35, 128.

Honiton Bocher, 102, 103.

Honington Warwickshire, 2, 17, 48, 49, 50, 53.

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GATEWAY IN THE NORTH WALL OF FENTON



## CHAPTER I

DESCRIPTION OF THE HOUSE AT FENTON IN DARTINGTON, NEAR TOTNES,  
CO. DEVON, WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THE FAMILY OF FENTON,  
AND REFERENCES TO THE NAME OF GIBBS IN THE SUBSIDY AND  
STANNARY ROLLS OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY AND IN OTHER  
DOCUMENTS OF THAT PERIOD

FENTON, or Venton as it is now called, and as it was probably always pronounced, is a house and small estate situated at the west end of Dartington parish next to the parish of Rattery. Nothing is known about the early history of the house itself; and the date of its erection can only be conjectured from the existing remains of the old building, though it would appear from the records that there has been a house at Fenton for nearly 700 years. The walls are very thick and the joints are extraordinarily hard, and the present owner told me that in his father's or grandfather's time they pulled down part of the old house, but had to desist owing to the difficulty and expense of destroying it.

The house is situated on a north slope with the ground falling steeply away from it. The form was apparently a quadrangle, but the south and east blocks alone remain. The east block consists of a large room with a four-light window which may have been a chapel and is now cut off from the south block by a passage. On the south side of the south block there was evidently an entrance, which is now closed up; the living rooms were also in this block, and there exists on the outer face of its north wall the remains of a newel staircase, the cylinder of which is half cut out of the wall. The site of the west block is now occupied by a row of cowsheds, but it was evidently a hall heated by the large fireplace which still exists in the outer face of the north wall of the south block. The northern ends of the east and west blocks are joined by a wall in which an old archway stands which was probably the archway of the old north entrance.

## BUILDER OF HOUSE

The owner, Mr. Moysey, informed me in 1907 when I examined the house that, on the other side of the road which runs along the archway wall, there were remains of foundations. To the south of the house there is an old bowling green cut out of the side of the hill. I sent photographs of the existing windows, archway and fireplace to Mr. Charles Blomfield, architect, and I described the circular staircase ; and he told me that so far as he could judge, without actually seeing the building, he had no hesitation in ascribing it to the period 1450-80. John Gibbs, who succeeded his father at Fenton about A.D. 1450 and died in A.D. 1487, increased the wealth of the family by his marriage with an heiress of the families of Mey, Boterford, and Dennis, of Gidecote. Thus probably it was he who either rebuilt or remodelled the old house to accord with the greater importance of his position.

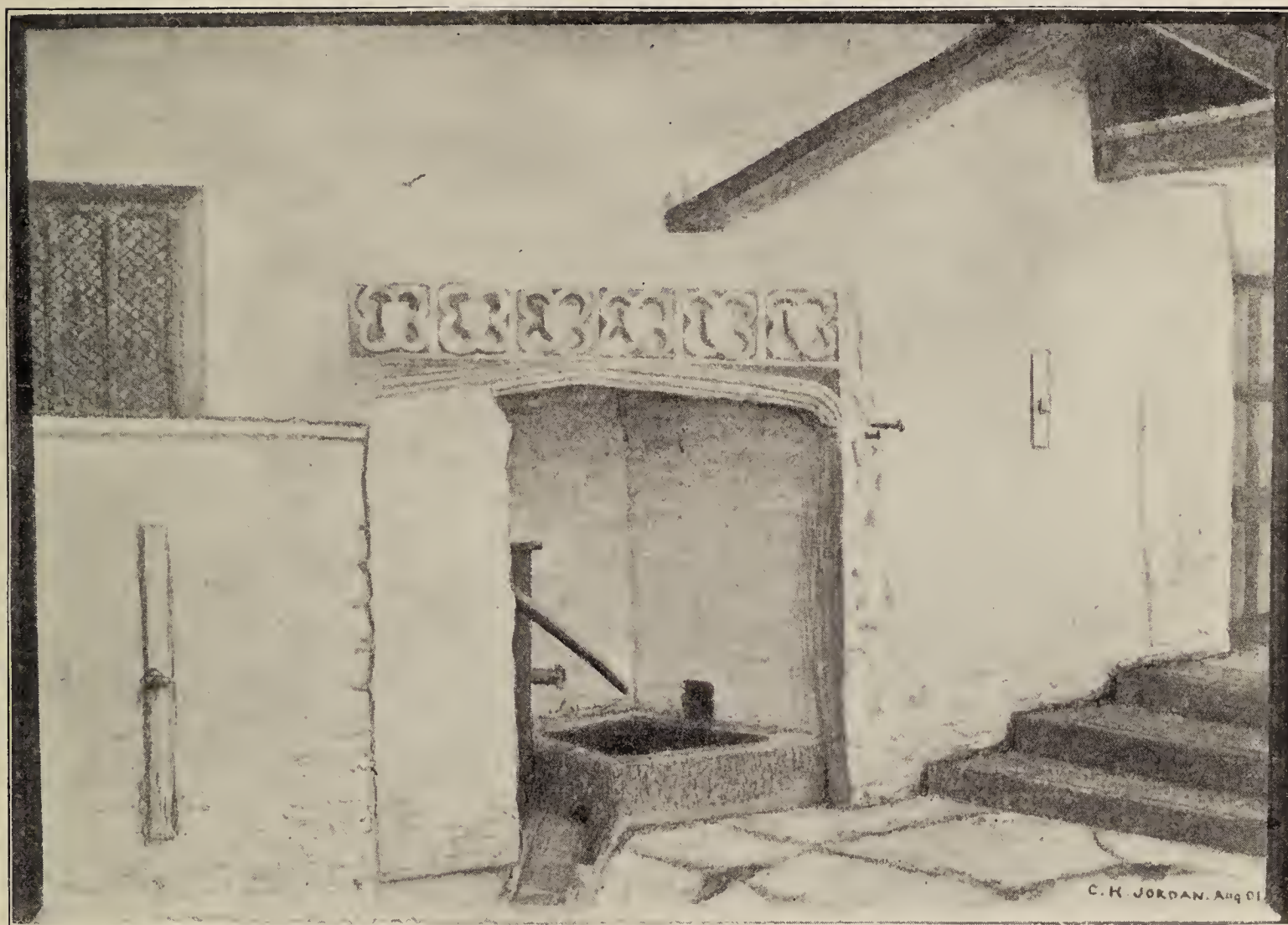
I will now shew that the predecessors of the Gibbs family in the house were the Fenton family, and that from about A.D. 1390 to A.D. 1570 it was held by the Gibbs family, and so passed to Walter Wotton of Englebourne, who married Silvester, a co-heiress of the last Gibbs of Fenton.

Sir William Pole (who died in 1635) refers to the owners of Fenton in his *Collections Towards a Description of the County of Devon*, published in 1791, p. 297, as follows :—

“Fenton, sometye the lords of Dertington ; anno 8 of Kinge Edw. 2 [1314-15], John de Fenton held it ; and in Kinge Henry 3 tyme [1216-72], Thomas de Fenton ; and before him, anno 27 Kinge Henry 3 [1242-3], John de Fenton ; afterward in Kinge Rich. 2 tyme [1377-99], John Gibbe was possessed of this land ; & Will<sup>a</sup>m Gibbe, anno 8 of Kinge Henry 4 [1406-7], and anno 14 Kinge Henry 6 [1412-13] ; whom succeeded John Gibbe w<sup>ch</sup> married..... daughter & heire of Will<sup>a</sup>m Mey & Margery his wief, daughter & heire of Philip Boterford & Thomazin his wief, daughter and heire of John Dennys of Gidecot. From them discended Thomas Gibbe, w<sup>ch</sup> married Anne daughter of S<sup>r</sup> Will<sup>a</sup>m Courtenay of Powderham, & had issue Will<sup>a</sup>m Gibbe, whoe left two daughters, Elizabeth married unto Edmund Drewe, of Hayne, & .... married unto Walter Wootton of Ingelborn, w<sup>ch</sup> sold Fenton unto John Glanvill, Justice of y<sup>e</sup> Common Plees ; and is now <sup>th</sup>inheritanc of S<sup>r</sup> Francis Glanvill.”\*

\* William Glanvill, a nephew of this Sir Francis, married Frances, a daughter of Sir Henry Gibb of Falkland, Scotland, by Anne, a daughter of Sir Ralph Gibbes of Honington ;





FIREPLACE OF THE FORMER WEST BLOCK OF FENTON



## THE FIRST DEVON FENTON

I have not attempted to find out the immediate successors of Francis Glanvill ; but I found from deeds in possession of Mr. Moysey, the present owner, that John Baring, the first of the English Barings—ancestor of the Lords Ashburton, Northbrook, Cromer and Revelstoke—bought Fenton in 1742 and that his son John, M.P. for Exeter, sold it to the Tucker family, who in turn sold it in 1808 to Nicholas Moysey, in whose family it still remains.

In A.D. 1793, Polwhele, in his *History of Devonshire*, Vol. III, p. 481, refers to Fenton as follows :—

“In Dartington—Venton House, an ancient large building slated, now the property of Mr. William Tucker, was probably formerly possessed by some great family, as the North aisle of the Chancel belonged to that estate, and was repaired by the occupier till the present possessor discontinued to repair it.”

I will now set down the few facts which I have learned concerning the Fentons. These facts are of the more interest to the family of Gibbs, for whom these notes are written, because, as I can find no record of any sale of Fenton by the Fenton family, and, as the two families of Fenton and Gibbs lived in the same neighbourhood and were apparently engaged in the same industry—tin mining, it would appear that the suggestion in the following paragraph, that the Gibbises of Fenton were heirs in blood of the Fentons as well as their successors in the property, is correct.

Tristram Risdon (who died about 1640) in his *Survey of Devon* (p. 165) says :—

“Fenton was the Dwelling of John de Fenton 27 Henry III [1242–3]. When it had remained several descents in that name, the inheritance thereof came to William Gibbs about the reign of King Henry IV ; and after many descents in that family it descended to two daughters and co-heirs.”

The first Fenton of Devon, of whom I have found a contemporary record, is John de Fenton, who is mentioned in the

and, according to Prince's *Worthies of Devon*, there is a monument to him (A.D. 1680) in Broad-Hinton Church, on which the lady is described as “Francisca, claro Gibbesiorum sanguine orta,” and—of more domestic importance—“post viginti sex annos in conjugio sine querela actos.”



## ADAM DISQUALIFIED FOR CORONER

Cartulary of Buckfast Abbey (which is only a few miles from Fenton) A.D. 1224-5 (9 Henry III) ; and no doubt he is the same man who, as shewn above, is mentioned as the owner of Fenton A.D. 1242-3 by Risdon and also by Sir William Pole. Pole gives his successor as Thomas de Fenton ; and I find a Walter de Fenton, who may have been the successor of Thomas, in the above Cartulary, A.D. 1281. Pole gives John de Fenton as the owner in 8 Ed. II (1314-5) ; and I find Adam de Fenton assessed for Dartington in the Subsidy Roll of 6 Ed. III (1332-3), from which it seems clear that Adam de Fenton owned Fenton at this time, as no other de Fenton or any Gibbs is assessed at Dartington at this date.\* There were two complaints against Adam before the Justices of Assize for Devonshire, A.D. 1342 and A.D. 1351, by the Earl of Gloucester and the Abbot of Torre Moun respectively, and in 1350 he was removed from the Coronership of Devon, as insufficiently qualified for that office.†

The last mention that I have of Adam de Fenton is in 1367,‡ when he and Mabel his wife make a grant of land in "Wytston." This Mabel was the daughter and heiress of Thomas de Halgheville, who married the daughter and heiress of John de Powderham. Mabel de Fenton died childless between 1386, when she is described as "Domina de Powderham," and 1391, when Sir Philip Courtenay succeeded to Powderham.§

I presume that Mabel held Fenton up to the day of her death, and it is interesting to observe that the first record found of a Gibbs described as "of Fenton" is in 1392. If then, as is suggested by the passage from Risdon's *Survey* quoted above, William Gibbs inherited Fenton from the Fentons, he must have married an heiress of Fenton (other than a daughter of Adam and Mabel, who had no issue) or one of his ancestors must have married a lady who, in her issue, became heiress of Fenton.

Having set down all that I know of the de Fenton family up

\* See Appendix I for mentions of other Devonshire Fentons, and references to the Fentons of Fenton Vacye, of Cornwall.

† Patent Rolls, 16 Ed. III, Part I, mem. 41d ; 25 Ed. III, m. 10d ; Close Roll, 23 Ed. III, Part I, m. 3.

‡ Feet of Fines, Easter, 41 Ed. III.

§ See Appendix II, which shews how the Courtenays obtained Powderham from Mabel de Fenton, and not, as commonly stated, from Margaret de Bohun.



## GIBBS VARIOUSLY SPELT

to the date when Fenton became Gibbs property, I will now turn to the family of Gibbs.

The name of Gibbs is spelt in about twenty different ways and often differently in the same deed, so I have usually adopted throughout this paper the modern spelling of my own family, except for the earlier period. Until the end of the fourteenth century, the name was, at least in Devon, always spelt without the final "s," and the best authorities, such as Bardsley and Wheatley, agree that the name arose from Gib, which was in common use as a short form of the Christian name Gilbert; hence the old expression "Gib cat" where we now say "Tom cat."\*

From A.D. 1450 onwards the name of the Fenton people was usually spelt Gibbes, Gybbes, or Gybbys, and I presume that the final "s" was originally merely the sign of the possessive case.

The earliest instances of the name in Devon which I happened by chance to find are John Giby, who was a juror on an inquisition concerning Bradninch Manor A.D. 1274-5,† and a certain William Gibbe, who was described as "of Tinney" [in Lifton] A.D. 1316.‡ Also in the *Totnes Guild Rolls* (edited by Mr. Hugh Watkin) John Gybbe stands with John de Esse as surety for John Flewyn, who entered the guild A.D. 1321; and again on the same date as surety for Walter Tavy. I have made no systematic search during the fourteenth century, but I have thoroughly examined the Subsidy and Stannary Rolls from 1327 (see Appendix III) and the Feet of Fines§ from 1307.

The indifference to spelling and the fact that two other Devonshire families have names resembling Gibbe, viz. Gilbert (sometimes written as Gilbe) and Gille, often makes it impossible to be certain to which family the various entries in the Subsidy and Stannary Rolls belong, unless they happen to occur more than once. For instance, Roger and Adam Gibbe are assessed for the hundred of Exminster A.D. 1327, and Roger Gille and Adam Gilde are assessed for the same hundred A.D. 1332 and

\* See *Antony and Dorothea Gibbs*, by J. A. Gibbs, Appendix I.

† Hundred Rolls, temp. Hen. III to Ed. I, Vol. I, p. 65.

‡ See Patent Roll, 10 Ed. II, Part I, mem. 3d.

§ *i.e.* Records of transfers of land.

## SOME ASSESSMENTS

Roger Gille appears again A.D. 1351, so I have assumed that these people were not Gibbises at all.

On the other hand, I feel sure of the following :—Geoffrey Gybbe was assessed at 20 pence 1 Ed. III [A.D. 1327] for the hundred of Stanborough (wherein are Dartington and Rattery parishes). This assessment is the highest of the 78 entries which I have seen in this roll ; the next highest being 18d. for Hugh de Courtenay, who was created Earl of Devon in 1335 and married Margaret de Bohun. Evidently, therefore, he was well-to-do. Geoffrey does not appear in the Subsidy Roll for 1332, but I find that some of the taxpayers who precede him in the 1327 roll appear in the 1332 roll (where the villages are mentioned) as living at Rattery, just outside of which Fenton is situated, so I have no doubt but that it was for Rattery that Geoffrey Gybbe was assessed in 1327. A Geoffrey Gybbe was also assessed for the hundred of East Budleigh in 1327 and again in 1332 for the same hundred, where his village is given as Salcombe Regis.

Robert Gibbe was assessed for Cornwood in the hundred of Ermington in 1327, 1332 and 1346, and there were others of that name assessed in that neighbourhood.

John Gibbe was assessed at Kingsbridge in 1327 and 1332, and another, or the same John in 1327 at “ Plymhome ” in the hundred of Plympton. Another, or the same John was assessed at “ Combe in tynhed ” (about 10 miles from Dartington village as well as from Totnes) in 1332 for 5s., which is a very high assessment as compared with about 79 entries which I have from this roll ; wherein, for instance, such apparently substantial people as Thomas de Courtenay and Adam de Fenton are only taxed 2s. ; and probably it was this more wealthy John Gibbe who stood surety for men in the Totnes Guild in 1321. Sir William Pole says that a John Gibbe possessed Fenton in the time of Richard II, and though, as will appear later on, Pole was probably mistaken in the Christian name,\* it may have been John Gibbe of “ Combe in tynhed ” who, if Risdon’s suggestion

\* Charles Worthy, in the preface to his *Devonshire Wills* (published 1896), is very severe on “ the palpably inadequate information and in numberless instances manifestly careless investigation of the Father of Devon’s pseudo historians, Sir William Pole.”



## ENGAGED IN TIN MINING

that the Gibbises were heirs in blood of the Fentons be correct, married a de Fenton who became in her issue heiress of Fenton.

Henry and Thomas Gibbe were assessed in 1327 and 1332 for the hundred of Braunton at Marwood near Barnstaple; and probably from this branch a William Gibbe who was the King's Bailiff of Barnstaple in 1377 was descended.

We cannot assume that all these Gibbe families were related, for Gilbert, from which their name probably comes, was a common Christian name; therefore families in Devon, who bore the name in later times, were not necessarily related either. In the natural course, many, or indeed most, of these fourteenth century Gibbs families, would have died out completely, and no doubt their disappearance was much accelerated by the visitations of "the Black Death" in Edward the Third's reign which are said to have destroyed about half the population of England.

From A.D. 1332 to the end of the century the Subsidy and Stannary Rolls are fragmentary. As Stannary Rolls apparently only assess tin miners or those engaged in the mining industry, and as I find in them several times the names of Fenton and Gibbe, I assume that members of both these families were tin miners. In confirmation of this I observe that the families of Gibbe in Ashburton in Stanborough Hundred and in the Cornwood and Plympton district are mentioned in the Stannary Rolls of 1373, but that the family in Barnstaple, which is out of the mining district, are not mentioned, though there are many deeds connected with William Gibbe, the King's Bailiff at Barnstaple, and his family, during this period. Also I observe that Hugh de Fenton figures in a list of the tanners of Ashburton in 1303.\*

Although we get no genealogical information from these Subsidy and Stannary Rolls, we may gather therefrom that certain members of the Gibbs family in the fourteenth century were men of substance, judging from the amount of their assessments and from the number of places for which certain individuals were assessed.

\* See Queen's Remembrancer's *Miscellanea*, "Mines," Tin Coinage Roll 31 Ed. I. For an account of the Stannary of Ashburton, see *Transactions of the Devon Association*, Vol. VIII, pp. 311-22.

## CHAPTER II

### HISTORY OF GIBBS OF FENTON FROM 1362 TO 1570

(For Pedigree see Appendix XII)

WE now come to a much more interesting period, namely, that in which the records of the various Courts have been searched for me, with the result that, genealogically speaking, we get on to much more secure ground than that afforded by the isolated names and dates in the Subsidy and Stannary Rolls.

*William Gibbe of Beneknowle and Ashburton (d. 1391-2)  
and Wilmot his wife*

In an Assize Roll of A.D. 1362 (1466, mem. 8) I find William Gibbe "Senior" accused of disseising a man of his tenement in Ashburton, which is about 6 miles from Fenton. In the Stannary Rolls for 1373 I find William Gibbe "Senior" assessed for Ashburton with William Gibbe "Junior" (who was his son, I presume), and also for Diptford (5 miles from Fenton), where he is described as "Clerk," which I presume means "Clerk to the Stannaries," and also for Dene Prior (about 3 miles from Fenton), and for another place in the same hundred of Stanborough with the name of the parish torn off. In 1376 I find in the Feet of Fines that William Gibbe, there described as of Beneknowle [in Diptford], who I presume to be the same as the William Gibbe Senior of Ashburton aforesaid, bought land in the neighbouring village of North Huish with Wilmot his wife. Now as Beneknowle was certainly part of the property of the William Gibbs of Fenton in 1542,\* and as this same sixteenth century William Gibbs of Fenton dealt with land in North Huish in 1543 and 1546,† it is almost certain that these lands descended to him from the fourteenth century William Gibbe of Ashburton, Beneknowle and North Huish, and therefore that the latter was

\* Star Chamber Proceedings, circa A.D. 1542, Bundle 32, No. 143.

† Feet of Fines.



## FIRST DESCRIBED AS "OF FENTON"

the ancestor of the former. In 1391 William Gibbe Junior and Isabella his wife bought land at Ashburton from John Lacche, the bailiff of Buckfast Abbey. Evidently Isabella must have died in that year as well as her father-in-law, William Gibbe Senior of Beneknowle (Diptford), for in the next year 1392-3 (16 Ric. II) I find a Foot of Fine\* wherein John Lenek and Joan his wife grant to William Gibbe, no longer described as "Junior" but "of Fenton," and to Cicely his wife, land in Diptford and Ashburton, with reversion to Lenek and his wife in default of issue. This undoubtedly refers to a marriage settlement, and therefore we may conclude that Cicely was a daughter of Lenek.

I have shewn that Adam de Fenton was almost certainly the owner of Fenton, and I have assumed that his wife Mabel, as she had no children, held it to the day of her death, which took place between 1386 and 1391; so that if it be true, as suggested by Risdon, that the first Gibbs of Fenton obtained the property by inheritance, it was probably William Gibbe Senior of Ashburton, Beneknowle, and North Huish who did so, for he was alive in 1391 (as shewn by the other William being called Junior on that date) and he would therefore have inherited it just before that date on Mabel's death. In any event it seems pretty clear that Fenton passed from the family of Fenton to that of Gibbs by inheritance or otherwise between the years 1386 and 1392. This, and the fact that William Gibbe of Fenton, the husband of Cicely, is mentioned continuously from 1392 to the reign of Henry IV, throws doubt on Pole's statement that a Gibbe named John possessed Fenton in the time of Richard II.

In 1381† a William Gibbe (I suppose he of Beneknowle) was appointed with Nicholas Pole, William Bonville, and Walter Cantel, by Brantingham, Bishop of Exeter, as commissioner in the intestacy of William Styl or Steele, who was sometime parson of Clyst St. George and Archdeacon of Totnes in 1371. In 1382 the same commissioners, with Cantel omitted and Roger Chesterfield, clerk, inserted, are sued by Sir John de Montague with regard to the administration.‡ This man may not have

\* Case 45, File 67, No. 133.

† De Banco Roll 487, Mem. 424.

‡ De Banco Roll 487, Mem. 424.



## THE BAILIFF OF BARNSTAPLE

been of Beneknowle, for contemporary with him was William Gibbe, King's Bailiff\* of Barnstaple, in 1377 ; but, as Steele was Archdeacon of the neighbouring town of Totnes, and as there existed a curious—though by me quite inexplicable—affinity between Clyst St. George and Fenton, I think that the commissioner was William Gibbe of Beneknowle. Possibly, when the "Countess' Wear" was built on the Exe in 1316 and Topsham became the port of Exeter, the Fenton Gibbs family may have had some interest in that neighbourhood, as they certainly had in the ports of Dartmouth and Brixham. That William Gibbe of Barnstaple was not the same man as his namesake of Beneknowle is clear, for at one and the same time the former had a wife named Mabel and the latter one named Wilmot ; so, if there was any relationship between them it was, I think, very distant. However, in case I am wrong in this view, I may set down here that William Gibbe, the King's Bailiff of Barnstaple, married Mabel Atte Hole (probably Hull in after years) and that he, and his executors after him, had a prolonged lawsuit from 1377 to 1388 with John Rashleigh as to the legitimacy of the latter's wife, Joan Atte Hole, a sister of Mabel. William died in or just before 1385, and Mabel and Walter Gibbe, clerk, were his executors. The first mention I have of William and Mabel is in 1371, when they granted land in "Yedeston" to Andrew de "Falipitt."† Walter, who I presume was his son, was appointed to the living of "Methe" in 1377‡ and to Tawstock in 1390.§ On 29 June 1398 Richard Mandelyn (? Maudelyn) was appointed to Tawstock "void by the death of Walter Gibbes." Either there were two Walters, both of whom were parsons, or, more probably, "death" is an error for "resignation" ; for a Walter Gibbs was collated to a Canonry in Exeter Cathedral in July 1396, and to one in Ottery St. Mary in 1404. He became insane in 1410 and died about three years later.|| His name occurs very often in the Obit books of Exeter Cathedral, which give the attendances of the canons and the payment which they received.

\* *i.e.* the chief administrative officer, in places where there was no Mayor.

† Feet of Fines, Devon, Case 44, File 60, No. 391.

‡ Patent Roll, 1 Ric. II, Part I, Mem. 27.

§ Patent Roll, 13 Ric. II, Part III, Mem. 2.

|| Stafford's Register.

## A JUDGE OF ASSIZE

There is a long account in the cathedral records of the forfeiture of Canon Gibbs's commons in 1405 because he did not attend the canonical "hours" as bound to do by statute. He seems, however, to have attended the Obits,\* for which he got paid, very regularly! The house in the close "lately occupied by Canon Walter Gibbs" was assigned to another 22 July 1413, so he must have died shortly before. A very fine copy of the Decretals (twelfth century), in the possession of the Dean and Chapter, contains a Latin inscription to the effect that it was left to them by Master Walter Gibbs, formerly Canon of the Cathedral Church of the blessed Peter at Exeter, and that they received it from his executors on the — of September 14—, the exact date being illegible.

To return to our Fenton friends.

### *William Gibbe of Fenton (d. 1434-7) and Cicely his wife*

As stated above, this William Gibbe was described as "Junior" in 1391 with a wife Isabella, and in 1392 was described as "of Fenton" on his marriage with Cicely Lenek.

William Gibbe sues some people in Ashburton in 1397-8† when he is described "as of Ashburton merchant"; and in 1399-1400 William Gibbe, described as "of Fenton," sues John Ryder of Kingsbridge for £17. In 1401‡ he was appointed a commissioner with Sir John Wadham and others to enquire into a dispute concerning land in Ashprington, near Totnes.

William Gibbe of Fenton was evidently a man of position. A William Gibbe (of Fenton, I suppose) was one of the keepers of the pleas of the Crown at Hurdwick in 1409§ and was a Judge of Assize at Exeter in 1411.|| He was appointed a juror (commissioner) with a few others such as Fortescu, Pollard, Coplestone, Basset, for a subsidy in 13 Hen. IV (1411-12) and was on other commissions; but nothing else of much interest has been found concerning him, except that he sold land in some parts of the country and bought land at Rattery, Ashburton, and elsewhere;

\* *i.e.* Memorial services.

† Patent Roll, 2 Hen. IV, Part III, mem. 31d.

§ See Patent Roll, 8 May, 10 Hen. IV.

† De Banco Roll, 21 Ric. II.

|| Oliver Mon. Dioecesis Exon.



## DIVINE SERVICE AT HOME

which is presumably the land that was held by the family in the same places for many generations afterwards. In 1425 he is described in the Assize Rolls as "of Dartmouth" and is charged with disseising a man of his tenement in Cliftondertemouthishardness (Dartmouth), where also his successors held lands.

Joan Gibbs, who married Andrew Hillersdon and died in 1464,\* appears to have been his niece, and Thomas Gibbs, who succeeded to his property, was probably his son. In 1434 this Thomas sued some people for money in Exeter and in Ashburton for trespass,† but he had not yet succeeded to the estates, for his predecessor was suing his bailiff at Dartmouth later in the same year.‡ Evidently, however, William Gibbe died between this date and 1437, when Thomas Gibbs is described as of Fenton. It will have been observed that this William Gibbe was first mentioned (as "Junior") in the Subsidy Roll of 1373-4, and as, I think, he could not have been assessed before he was 14 years old he must have been born not later than 1360. As the last mention of William Gibbe was in 1434, he must have been not less than 74 years old when he died.

*Thomas Gibbs of Fenton (d. about 1447) and Margaret his wife*

These people, who are altogether omitted by Pole, were granted a licence by Bishop Lacy at Totnes on 22 June 1437 to have divine service at their house in Dartington.§ Thomas, described as "of Fenton gentleman," figures in a suit in 1439-40,|| and in 1445 he sues a man in Ashburton for trespass,\*\* but I can find no later mention of him, so evidently he died between that date and 1447-8, when his son John sues a man for trespass at Blackawton near Dartmouth,†† where Thomas Gibbs held land.

There was another Thomas Gibbs living at this time in Devon who was Rector of the parish of Huxham, near Exeter, being instituted 7 June 1410 on presentation by John Bamfyld *domicellus*; he was transferred to Poltimore, near Exeter, 16 June 1419. He, acting with John Coppleston, bought land in Poltimore and

\* See her *Inquisitio post mortem* and Visitations of Devon. See page 16.

† De Banco Roll, 12 Hen. VI, Easter, 254 and 256d.

‡ De Banco Roll, 12 Hen. VI, Trinity, 424.

§ Bishop Lacy's Register, Vol. II, fol. 144d.

|| De Banco Roll, 18 Hen. VI, Hilary, 74.

\*\* De Banco Roll, 22 Hen. VI, Hilary, 43d.

†† Coram Rege Roll, 26 Hen. VI, Mich. 55d.

## GIBBS CHAPEL AT DARTINGTON

Cannfield in 1431, and according to Dr. Oliver it was found by an inquisition that he died on 1 September 1442.\*

Possibly the Rector of Huxham was an uncle of Thomas Gibbs of Fenton ; and it may be mentioned here that John Coppleston, who bought land with the Rector, was associated with William Gibbe of Fenton, for he was appointed a commissioner at the request of William Gibbe in 1424 (see Patent Rolls) and he, with William Gibbe, were commissioners for a subsidy in 1412 (see Subsidy Rolls) and commissioners to enquire into a land dispute in 1401 (see Patent Rolls).

I have found records of ten suits in which Thomas Gibbs of Fenton was engaged. They are of no great interest except that they shew that he, like his father, owned property in Dartmouth, the natural seaport of Dartington. Also, it may be noted, that he sues a man in Ugborough, in the hundred of Ermington, where a family of Gibbs were living later on,† who were, I think, connected with the Fenton family.

The north aisle of the chancel of old Dartington Church was built by a Gibbs of Fenton and was kept in repair by the owners of the house ; and the present possessor, Mr. Moysey, has one of the accounts paid by a member of his family. The builder of this aisle was probably Thomas Gibbs, for the date of the architecture is of the period in which he lived. Mr. Arthur Martin, architect, son of the then Rector of Dartington, most kindly examined this question for me and went carefully through the notes and sketches of J. L. Pearson, R.A., who rebuilt the church on its present site in 1880, when as much as possible of the old material was used. Mr. Martin reported that the east window of the north aisle in the old church was exactly similar to the east window of the south aisle, that the original window of the south aisle had been transferred to the new church, and that no doubt both aisles (which were the chapels of Fenton and Dartington Hall respectively) were built at the same time and probably later than the rest of the church. He said that these windows were almost in the flamboyant style and might be as late as A.D. 1450 ; and as Thomas Gibbs probably died some time between 1445 and 1447-8 it is likely that it was he who built the aisle. If this be

\* Bishop Lacy's Register, Vol. I, fol. 202.

† Early Chancery Proceedings, A.D. 1475-1485.



## WIFE OF THOMAS GIBBS

so, no doubt the south aisle was built by John Holand, Duke of Exeter, who died 5 August 1447 and was the owner of Dartington Hall.

The surname of Margaret,\* the wife of Thomas Gibbs, is not certainly known, but she must, I think, have been born either a Gilbert of Compton in Marldon, 6 miles east of Dartington, or a Gambon ; and I believe that she was the daughter and co-heiress of John Gambon, who was appointed by Thomas Gibbs one of the feoffees of his property other than Fenton (see *Inquisitio post mortem*† John Gibbs, Appendix V).

Tuckett, in his *Devonshire Pedigrees*, says that William Gay married a daughter and heiress of John Gambon, and Sir William Pole gives the marriages of three other daughters. I suspect, therefore, that there was another co-heiress who married Thomas Gibbs, and this would account for the Gambon coat appearing on the shield of William Wotton in 1620, the representative of Gibbs of Fenton (see illustration of his shield on p. 46). It is true that the Boterford coat, which was certainly brought in to the Wotton shield by the son of Thomas Gibbs, and the Gilbert coat, which I think was brought in by the grandson of Thomas, come before Gambon in the Wotton shield ; but that signified nothing in those days, for coats were often not placed in chronological order.

The only Gibbs ancestors of William Wotton who could have brought in Gilbert and Gambon were Thomas Gibbs and his grandson William ; and for reasons given on p. 26 I think that it was William who married the Gilbert heiress, and therefore, if Gambon was brought in by Gibbs, it must have been Thomas who married the Gambon heiress.

### *John Gibbs of Fenton (d. 1487) and Agnes his wife*

John Gibbs is said by Sir William Pole to have married Agnes, heiress of William Mey, whose wife Margery was the heiress of Philip Boterford, whose wife Thomasine was the heiress of John Dennis of Gidecote. This, however, may be wrong, and Risdon

\* There was also a Margaret Gibbs of Northpole in the parish of Southpole, near Kingsbridge, who sued in her own right (1 Hen. V, 1413-14) and was perhaps the wife of John Gibbs of Northpole (living 2 Hen. V, 1414-15). Possibly it was their son John Gibbs who is mentioned in the feudal aids, A.D. 1428, as holding with others portions of knights' fees in the neighbourhood of Northpole, viz. at Boltebury, Lutton, and Hennock.

† *i.e.* an enquiry to find out whether any fines were due to the King on land held by the deceased.



## FORTUNATE MARRIAGE

and others may be right in saying that John Gibbs married the heiress of Philip Boterford ; for William Wotton, the son of the co-heiress of the last Gibbs of Fenton, quartered Boterford but did not quarter Mey, by whom Boterford, according to Pole, was brought in. Moreover, it is recorded in the De Banco Roll, 32 Hen. VI, that John Gibbs was commanded to shew his right in certain lands in "Brightricheston" [Brixton], "Clysthegges" [Clyst Hayes] and "Clysthynyngton" [Clyst Honiton], and in the moiety of the manor of Boterford, which William Mey "here in the King's Court" granted to Sir William Bonevyle, knight, and others (who were, I suppose, trustees). All these men appeared, but John Gibbs did not, although he was summoned each time for the next four terms. I do not know the meaning of this document, but evidently William Mey was dealing with half the manor of Boterford over which John Gibbs may have had some rights ; evidently also, as shewn by his *Inquisitio post mortem*,\* John Gibbs died possessed of the whole of the manor of Boterford and land in the other above-mentioned places. From this, and from the fact that Wotton† quartered Boterford, and not Mey, I was inclined to think that William Mey and John Gibbs had married the co-heiresses of Boterford—Margery and Agnes—and that Mey's wife Margery having died without issue, John Gibbs received her half of the property in the right of his wife Agnes. Mr. Charles Worthy, however (*Devonshire Wills*, p. 486), says that William Mey married Margery Boterford between the years 1399 and 1413, therefore it is not likely that John Gibbs, who died in 1487, married a sister of that lady. This marriage, whether with a Mey or a Boterford, brought land into the Gibbs family in thirty-eight different places, including Boterford, Manworthy, and Gidecote.‡

Lysons (though he does not give his authority) says that John Gibbs assumed the three Danish axes for his arms because his wife was, through her mother, an heiress of Dennis of Gidecote, who bore that device.

Mr. Charles Worthy in his *Devonshire Wills* (1896), pp. 374–83,

\* Appendix V.

† See page 46.

‡ Boterford is in North Huish, Manworthy is near Holsworthy in N.W. Devon, and Gidecote is in Bradford near Holsworthy.

## MR. CHARLES WORTHY'S VIEWS

goes very thoroughly into the history of the ancient family of Wyke of Northwyke, whose arms are three (Danish) battle axes ; and in his article on " Gibbs of Fenton and Clyst St. George " he says (pp. 485-6) that the Dennis family were formerly Wykes, and he thinks that their name Dennis came from their bearing the three Danish axes ; and he shews how the descendants of Sir Ralf de Wick, otherwise le Dan or Dennis of Wick St. Pancras, who was, he thinks, a brother of William de Wigornia\* (Worcester) of North Wyck, became possessed of Manworthy and Gidicote, which properties were brought to John Gibbs of Fenton by his wife, who was the representative of the Dennis family. Mr. Worthy considers that John Gibbs assumed the arms of Dennis on that ground ; though the tincture is different, as Dennis is usually given as Ermine three battle axes gules, whereas Gibbs is Argent three battle axes sable.

In spite, however, of Lysons' statement, and Worthy's surmise, and in spite of the fact, which however may have but little significance, that in none of the records which have come to light is Thomas, the father of John Gibbs, called "Armiger," we must assume that the Gibbs family bore the battle axes as their arms before the time of John Gibbs ; for in the Visitation of Devon, 1620 (Harl. Society, Vol. VI, Ed. Colby), Hillersdon is said to quarter the three battle axes of Gibbs, and this apparently in respect of the marriage of Andrew Hillersdon with Joan Gibbs, who died in 1464 (see her *Inq. p.m.*). Her son, by an earlier marriage, was 30 years old when she died ; so that she was probably born before 1414. This would put her father into the generation of the William Gibbs of Fenton who died about 1434, whose brother he probably was ; and her father must have borne the arms, if Hillersdon, as he must have done, quartered them in respect of her marriage.

\* Sometimes written Wig or Wik. Rev. W. Wykes-Finch, in a contribution to the Devon Association, Vol. XXXV (1903), on the Wick family, conjectures that William de Wigornia, the son or grandson of the Earl of Mellent and of Wigornia (d. 1207), and descendant of Robert de Bello Monte (Beaumont), who accompanied William the Norman in his conquest of England, took the arms of the Danish Kings—3 axes—as his arms, to commemorate his descent in the main male line from Bernard the Dane, a Danish prince who was second in command to his cousin Rollo in his conquest of Normandy in 911. Although, as will appear below, the arms of Gibbs may not have come from this source, their old and distinguished descent through the Dennis family is worth recording.



## PRECEPTS AGAINST JOHN GIBBS

In support of the view that the Gibbs family bore the battle axes as their arms before the time of John Gibbs we have the "ancient paper," referred to on p. 50, which describes the confirmation of the arms of his Devon ancestors to William Gibbs of Folkestone, Kent, in 1574. This paper, which no doubt was contemporary with the confirmation, explains the absence of a crest by saying "as commonly to such ancient arms there belongeth none"; and it could hardly have spoken of "such ancient arms" if they had only originated with John Gibbs about 1450.

Moreover, the Honington branch of the Devon line (see p. 49), who evidently descend from the father of John Gibbs or an earlier ancestor, bore the arms of Gibbs of Fenton.

There are a number of entries in various rolls recording suits by John Gibbs against people for debt or trespass on some of his properties and suits against him also, but they are not of great interest.

In 1453 he was Provost of the borough of Totnes;\* and in the same year† he seems to have been engaged in a conflict with the authorities, for precepts were issued to the Sheriffs of Devon and Somerset to take "John Gybbys nuper de Tiverton co. Devon Esquire, John Seyncler of Buddeley Esq. Thomas Holand of Tyverton Esq. Thomas Crewys of Crewys Morchard Esq. Richard Strode of Plympton Esq. Hugh Champernown of Adeston Esq. Robert May of Exeter merchant" [and others] "all gentilmen and John More yeoman all of Tyverton" and many others, a vicar among them, to answer to the King for divers felonies and trespasses committed in Somerset.

Another precept was issued to the same Sheriffs at the same time to take some of the above, together with some other gentlemen of Somerset and Cornwall, with John Gibbs as before at the head of the list, to answer to John Alan for robbery and breach of the peace. However, *non sunt inventi* (not found) is the note at the end; and it seems odd that if the Sheriffs really wanted to catch these men they should have found none of them. Probably this was a Yorkist demonstration with which the county sympa-

\* *Totnes Priory and Mediæval Town*, Hugh Watkin.

† *Coram Rege* Roll, 31 Hen. VI, Mich. 78 and 167d.

## APPOINTED ON COMMISSIONS

thised ; for the Wars of the Roses had practically begun in the previous year by the proclamation against Somerset by Richard, Duke of York, and his march from Shrewsbury to London in February 1452. I do not know why John Gibbs is described as of Tiverton, but I suppose some of his lands which I have been unable to identify were there, and as the riot or rebellion, or whatever it was, seems to have originated at Tiverton, he is described as of that place. In the same way I have observed that when a man sues another for trespass he is often described as of the place where the trespass was committed, and not as of his principal dwelling place.

John Gibbs was appointed on several commissions formed to carry out the King's business in Devon and Cornwall. The first commission on which he appears to have served was appointed on 24 July 1461.\* This commission was composed of the Abbots of Tavistock and Buckfast, Roger Champernown, Philip Courtenay, Andrew Hillersdon, John Gibbs, Walter Ralegh and others, to urge the King's subjects in the west parts of Devon to supply ships well equipped with men, victuals and habiliments of war for half a year at their own expense for defence against the King's enemies of France and elsewhere after the example of other subjects of the King. On 6 June 1462† he was appointed to another commission, composed of Bourghier of Fitzwarren, knight, Humphrey Stafford of Suthwyk, knight, Philip Courtenay, knight, Philip Beaumont, Otto Gilbert, Nicholas Kirkeham, John Gibbs, William Champernon, St. Claire Pomeray, Humphrey Courtenay, Thomas Voyse, and John Crokker, to take vessels and ships for the King's fleet within the ports of Devon and Cornwall and masters and mariners for the same, soldiers, smiths, carpenters, &c., bows, bowstrings, arrow, lances, cannons, powder, cables, cords, wheat, beans, peas, cheese, ale, meat, &c.

Another commission in October 1470 to which he was appointed of "Oyer and Terminer" (to hear and determine)‡ included George, Duke of Clarence (who is popularly supposed to have been drowned in a butt of malmsey, February 1477-8),

\* Patent Roll, 1 Ed. IV, Part I, Mem. 4d.

† Patent Roll, 2 Ed. IV, Part I, Mem. 14d.

‡ Patent Roll, 49 Hen. VI, Mem. 21d.



## EARL OF WARWICK IN DEVONSHIRE

and the Earl of Warwick (the Kingmaker), who was slain at Barnet on 14 April 1471, and, of course, Courtenays and other Devonshire men.

In explanation of this commission, it may be recalled that the Earl of Warwick, accompanied by the Duke of Clarence, landed in Devonshire on 13 September 1470, and restored King Henry on 6 October. Presumably this commission was appointed to deal with those who had opposed Warwick and the Lancastrian cause in Devonshire, but in fact it never met; and the reason for this inaction was probably that given by Sir James Ramsay, that "If Warwick appeared to be merciful at this time, we may remark that all his personal enemies were either dead or in exile."

A day or two after the battle of Barnet, Queen Margaret landed at Weymouth, and was joined by John de Courtenay, Earl of Devon, to whom the title and estates had been restored by King Henry. He and others raised the "hoole myghte" of Devon and Cornwall, and were either slain at Tewkesbury 2 May 1471, or were executed afterwards. John Gibbs seems to have taken no action on this occasion.

John Gibbs had represented Totnes in the Parliament of 1467. His sons-in-law were John Fortescue, William Strode, and Thomas Champernon.

According to Vivian's *Visitations of Cornwall*, John Fortescue, son and heir of John Fortescue of Wymston, who was sometime M.P. for Totnes, by Jone, daughter and heir of John Pruteston, married Isabel, daughter of Thomas Gibbes of Fenton. Pole, who no doubt copied the Visitations, also says that Isabel was a daughter of Thomas Gibbs of Fenton, but this is probably wrong, for as her husband John Fortescue was born in 1451, being aged 50 at his mother's death on 22 May 1501 (see her *Inq. p.m.*), it is much more likely that she was a granddaughter of Thomas and a daughter of John Gibbs. John Fortescue died in 1519, according to Lord Clermont's *History of the Family of Fortescue*.

William Strode of Newnham, Plympton St. Mary, married, according to Westcote, Alice, daughter of Gibbs of Fenton, some time after 1466. He was the son of Richard Strode and Margaret, daughter of — Fortescue. In writing on this matter, Lord

## SONS-IN-LAW OF JOHN GIBBS

Aldenham, in his *Pedigree of Gibbs*, refers to the De Banco Roll, 5 Edward IV, Easter 101 and 422d, and adds :—

and in Trinity of the following year, where he (John Gibbs) is summoned at the suit of Sir Humphrey Stafford to answer for having carried off, against the will of the said Humphrey, *et contra pacem*, &c., William, son and heir of Richard Strode, being under age, and whose marriage belonged of right to the said Humphrey, inasmuch as the said Richard died in his homage, holding lands as of his manor of Plympton Earl; and the said Humphrey had been in full and peaceful possession of the said heir from Jan. 5 in 4 Edw. IV, till the 29th of March next following, on which day the carrying off took place. It was answered in Trinity term that the said Richard held lands in Boterford of him the said John Gybbes, and died in his homage while the said William was under age; wherefore he seized the said William's body as he had full right to do. And the said Humphrey and the said John threw themselves upon the country, and were ordered to appear in the following Michaelmas term. I have not yet found the issue of the suit in the Rolls; but I have no doubt that John Gybbes was, as the family motto has it, *Tenax Propositi*, and having seized the body of the said William, kept it; and married the young man to his daughter.

The said Alice Strode died childless.

John Gibbs' third son-in-law, Thomas Champernon, married Christine, daughter of John Gibbs, "Esquire," in 1480. I thought at first that a John Gibbs of Penzance, who like his contemporary John Gibbs of Fenton had a wife Agnes, who survived him, might have been the father-in-law of Thomas Champernon, because the latter's mother married secondly a Cornishman, William Corum (Cornu?); but this could not have been so, for I see in Early Chancery Proceedings, 1475-85,\* that there was a complaint against the executors of John Gibbs of Penzance to the Chancellor of England, the Bishop of Lincoln, who was Chancellor from 1483 to 1485; so this John was dead before 1486, on which date John Gibbs, Esquire, asked for a subpœna against Corum to prove that Corum had promised to settle on Thomas Champernon and Christine "a mese† place called Treveignon in Cornwall."‡ Also, if Christine had been the daughter of John of Penzance, he should not have been called "Esquire."

Of course Thomas Champernon was not of Dartington, as

\* Bundle 66, No. 200.

† Messuage.

‡ See for the above information Early Chancery Proceedings, A.D. 1486, Bundle 80, No. 39.



## TRUSTEES OF JOHN GIBBS

that family did not come there till a hundred years later. It is curious that the Champernowns lived for many generations at Clyst St. George, so that it used to be called Clyst Champernon, and that later on, viz. from about 1524 down to the present time, members of the Gibbs family have lived there ; while after our family ceased to inhabit Dartington the Champernowns came there ; and indeed their descendants, the Harringtons, who have taken the name of Champernown, are still at Dartington Hall.

John Gibbs seems to have steered his course with some skill in the troubled times of the Wars of the Roses. He died in 1487, two years after the battle of Bosworth, and was succeeded by his grandson William, his eldest son William having predeceased him.

His *Inquisitio post mortem*, taken in October 1487,\* shews that his father, Thomas Gibbs, held lands in "Ashburton, Blakaueton, Buckfastleigh, Dupeford, and Rattre," and had conveyed them to John Cokworthy, John Gambon, John More, John Barnehouse, and Henry Drew of Blakhall in trust for himself for life, with remainder to his son John and Agnes, wife of John. That William Beoff, John Wode, and John Bowden, parson of Dartington, held Fenton and its lands in trust for John Gibbs and Agnes and the longest liver of them. That the said John Gibbs held the manor of Boterford and lands therein ; also lands in Whitebeare, Groveleigh, Ester and Wester Vogyncote, Burscote, Manworthy Mille, Barnicote, Tynacre, Langdon, Haukeden, Overmore, Blakedon Pypard, Cloneburgh, Serelestone, Aller, Kyttecote, Redecombe, Rushford, Bryghtrycheston, Clyst Hays, Clyst Hyneton, Mallecombe, Preston, Brodyche, Cowyke Strete, Ave-ton Giffard, and the advowson of the Chantry of Attrewyn,† and conveyed them to Roger Keyes, Precentor of Exeter Cathedral, John Cheyne of Pynne, John Denis of Orleigh, John Byconnell, John Barnehouse, John More, David John, John Bromfield, clerk, and William Hilling, Vicar of Harberton ; the survivors of whom delivered "Gittecote" and "Gittecote Mille" to the said John Gibbs, with remainder to William, the son of William, the son of the said John, and Elizabeth his wife, and to the heirs

\* See Appendix V.

† It is stated in Bishop Lacy's Register that "about the year 1450 the Trewyn Chantry Chapel which stood near the Church at Holdsworthy was removed into it."

## TRUSTEES OF JOHN GIBBS

of the said William. That John died and William and Elizabeth succeeded, the former in fee tail (*in dominico suo ut de feodo talliato*) and the latter in franc tenement (*in dominico suo ut de libero tenemento*). That some of the lands were held of the manor of Gadleigh under Sir William Courtenay, the manor of Boterford of Lord Dynham, and some of the lands of the Abbey of Tavistock. That the said John died seised of lands in Great Totnes, Manasshe, Cliftondartmouthardness, Tunstall, Harford, Ashburton, and Rattre and had conveyed them by deed to Thomas Hext, John Fortescue, John Kyrton, and Christopher Gibbs for the uses of his will. That William his grandson and heir was 16 years and more.

This *Inquisitio post mortem* of John Gibbs is the most interesting document which we possess, both genealogically speaking and as giving an idea of his financial standing and friends.

As to his friends, we see that John Gambon was one of his father's trustees, and we know that William Wotton, son of Silvester, the co-heiress of the last Gibbs of Fenton, quartered the arms of Gambon. I presume that the trustees of the lands which he obtained through his marriage were mostly friends of his wife's family ; but I suppose that the trustees of Fenton and the trustees of his other lands were personal friends. These latter were Thomas Hexte, his grandson and neighbour at Kingston in Staverton, who married the daughter of John Gibbs' daughter Isabel, who married John Fortescue of Wymston ; John Kyrton,\* who seems to have been the regular Gibbs lawyer ; and Christopher Gibbs.

Christopher was probably a son or brother of John Gibbs, and is described as of Tavistock, with a wife Joan,† and employs the same lawyer as the feoffees of John Gibbs in a suit of theirs, viz. Peter Merifield. I find Christopher also described as of Ormeley about the same time when he subpœnas the Prior of Totnes.‡

\* I see in Ezra Cleaveland's *Family of Courtenay* (1735), App. p. 12, that Edmund Courtenay, brother of that Sir William of Powderham who was the grandfather of Anne Courtenay, who married a Gibbs of Fenton later on, made over the reversion of his mother's estates to John Kyrton and John Skinner in A.D. 1475, William Knight, sometime parson of Clyst St. George, and John Gibbs being witnesses.

† De Banco Roll, 5 Hen. VII, Mich. 450 and 472.

‡ Early Chancery Proceedings, Bundle 94, No. 45.



## PROPERTY OF FAMILY

The places where John Gibbs held property are worth notice. The trustees of his father Thomas held land in Diptford, and this no doubt was Beneknowle, which was, as we have seen, owned by William Gibbe in 1376. They also held land in Rattery, and this no doubt was that bought by William Gibbe of Fenton in 1401. They also held land in Ashburton, which no doubt was that bought by William Gibbe in 1391, 1392, and 1393. Also we see that John Gibbs held land in Cliftondertemouthardness, which is another name for Dartmouth ; and I find William Gibbe described as of Dartmouth in 1425, when he is accused of disseising a man of his tenement in Cliftondertemouthardness. John Gibbs also held land in Manasshe, which appears to be the same as Aish in South Brent ; and in an Assize Roll, A.D. 1388, William Gibbe (of Beneknowle) was claiming land in Hurberneford in the same parish, and in an Assize Roll, A.D. 1408, William Gibbe (of Fenton) was accused of disseising people of land in Abbotesaysshe which, like Manasshe above, appears to be another name for Aish in South Brent. Furthermore, I see that John Gibbs himself was claiming land in Lutton in the same parish in 1463.

The descent of these properties as well as of Fenton itself is important genealogically, as it constitutes our evidence for the descent of John Gibbs and of his father Thomas from the family of Gibbe who held these properties previously.

The property which John Gibbs acquired in right of his wife is not so interesting, because after his father's time the genealogy of the main line of Gibbs of Fenton is clear. I may, however, note that among these lands was land at Clyst Hayes and Clyst Honiton, about 3 or 4 miles from Clyst St. George.

According to his *Inquisitio post mortem*, John Gibbs would not seem to have held very much land. Fenton itself is given as only 112 acres, the land belonging to his father's trustees, which included the land at Blackawton, as 234 acres, and the land brought him by his wife as 200 acres. The acreage of the land conveyed to Hexte and others is not given. It is evident, however, that the Inquisition only took account of land held on a certain tenure ; for his grandson settled 620 acres of land in

## EVIDENCE OF *INQUISITIO*

Blackawton on his third wife.\* Moreover, the widow of John Gibbs claimed as her dower one-third of the manor of Boterford and other lands brought in by her, amounting in all to 100 messuages and 1,360 acres.

The genealogy which the Inquisition gives us is as follows :— That John Gibbs died on 28 March 1487. That John's father was Thomas. That the wife of Thomas was Margaret. That Agnes was the wife of John when Thomas died, and that she survived John. That John's eldest son William predeceased him. That William's eldest son William and his wife Elizabeth were living in 1487, and that William was 16 years old or more at that date.

This is the only *Inquisitio post mortem* that has been found of any Gibbs of Fenton ; and though the will of John Gibbs is mentioned in this Inquisition, it has not been found, nor the will of any other Gibbs of Fenton.

Before passing on to the next holder of Fenton it may be mentioned that documents in Exeter Cathedral shew that Margaret, widow of a John Gibbs and a contemporary of John Gibbs of Fenton, built the *Solarium* to the college of the Vicars Choral at her own great charges ; and one document is a covenant, dated 10 September 1500, between the *Custos*, the College, and Margaret to pray for the souls of John, Richard, Edward and Rose Gibbs, for an annual payment of 30 shillings payable quarterly. This John Gibbs was probably the John Gibbs who, according to Izaacke's *Exeter*, was Steward of Exeter in 1470 and 1477, and I suppose the same as the vestment-maker of Exeter who was sued by the Dean and Chapter for carrying off goods to the value of £40, which he probably did in his capacity of Steward.† I presume that he is also the John Gibbs mentioned in the documents of Exeter as having received a quit claim of tenements in Exeter in Preston Street in 1458 with John Yot, Hamelyn, and Hawke ; and again in 1494, Hamelyn and Hawke being dead, as having with Yot appointed Baker and Rugge, their attorneys, to give seisin of that property.

Elizabeth, Abbess of St. Bridget of Syon, co. Middlesex, was

\* See Star Chamber Proceedings, *circa* 1544, Vol. V, No. 84.

† De Banco Roll, 10 Ed. IV.



## “ THE GREAT ABBESS OF SYON ”

a daughter of John and Margaret Gibbs (presumably the Exeter people of whom we have been speaking). An account of her appears in “ Minister and Receiver’s Accounts ” in the *Exchequer*, Vol II, No. 60, in the Record Office. Father Hamilton, of Buckfastleigh, called her “ the great Abbess of Syon,” and told me that she and her monastery were high in favour with Henry VII and that she presented the wood for the roof of St. Mary’s, Cambridge.

Lord Aldenham, in his *Pedigree of Gibbs*, says : “ The initials of Elizabeth Gybbys appear in a knot on the engraving of St. Bridget, which is on the back of the frontispiece title to *Our Lady’s Mirror*, 1530, reprinted by the Early English Text Society in 1873. The kneeling figures on the frontispiece itself probably represent her and the ‘ reuerende fadre in God the Generall confessowr of the monastery.’ She died 30 August 1518.”\* Lord Aldenham also says that she was probably of the Fenton family, and of course she may have been some relation, but I do not think that there is sufficient evidence to support his conjecture. The Rev. John Henry Blunt, in his introduction to the aforesaid reprint which is entitled *The Myroure of oure Ladye*, states that her rule lasted from 1497 to 1518, when she died.

*William, the eldest son of John Gibbs of Fenton*, as stated above, died before 1487, in his father’s lifetime, and I have no record of either the Christian or surname of his wife, but I feel pretty sure that she was the daughter and heiress of a Gilbert of Compton.

It is certain that a Gibbs of Fenton married a Gilbert, because my father, Lord Aldenham, in 1845, saw and sketched a coat of arms, in a window in the Fenton aisle of old Dartington Church, of Gibbs impaling Gilbert ; which was then the only coat or record of the family remaining there. Also it is proved by the Wotton shield (see p. 46) that there was a Gibbs-Gilbert marriage, for the coats on the Wotton shield are Gibbs, Gilbert, Boterford, Gambon, in the order named ; and, as we have seen that Boterford was certainly brought in by Gibbs, it follows that Gilbert must also have been so brought in ; for Gilbert separates Boterford from Gibbs.

\* The date is given in the *Pedigree of Gibbs* as 1598—an obvious misprint.



## GIBBS CHAPEL AT DARTINGTON

Vivian's *Visitations of Devon* (p. 405), under "Gilbert," give a Gibbs as marrying a daughter of William Gilbert (*b.* 1382), and Isabell Gambon, the eldest son of whom, Otes Gilbert, was born in 1417. Neither of these ladies is given as an heiress; so this is clearly wrong, for, as we have seen, the Gilbert lady who married a Gibbs was certainly an heiress. I therefore consulted my late uncle, G. E. Cokayne, Clarenceux King of Arms, on the matter, and he told me that the *Visitations* might well be two generations out, and that he was of opinion that a Gibbs had married a daughter of another William Gilbert, who is said to have died *s.p.*, which he thought was a mistake for *s.p.m.* (without male issue). This William was the son and not the father of Otes Gilbert (*b.* 1417), and his daughter would have been a contemporary of William Gibbs, the grandson of Thomas.

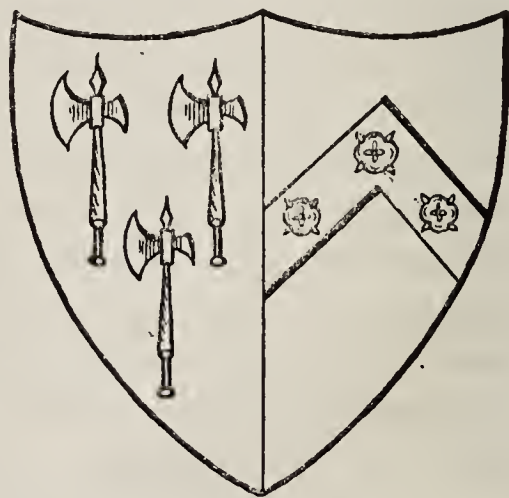
The only other Gibbs of Fenton who could have married the Gilbert heiress was Thomas, his grandfather, and, as I have shown on p. 14, Thomas probably married a Gambon heiress. Moreover, as William, who died *v.p.*\* before 1487, was the eldest son of a far more important person than Thomas, and as the Gilberts were apparently a more important family than the Gambons, this is an additional reason for supposing that it was William who married the Gilbert heiress.

The shield in the window of Dartington old Church, mentioned above, is shewn by my father's sketch to have been the arms of Gibbs impaling a coat with the device of three roses on a chevron—evidently for Gilbert, though the tincture is not given; and the extract from my father's diary, which accompanies the sketch, runs as follows:—

"21 May 1845. Dartington Church.  
"One aisle or Chapel belonged to Venton having been built by one of my ancestors. . . . . One of the windows contains the arms of Gibbs impaling some other coat but no other monument of the family; accounted for perhaps by the following extract from the Records *quando ecclesia fuit spoliata.*"†

\* *i.e.* during his father's lifetime.

† Possibly in the "Commocion" of 1549.



## EXECUTRIX OF JOHN GIBBS

When the church was moved this shield was not set up in the new church ; and though I made every enquiry and visited Dartington on two occasions, and by the kindness of the Rector had all the glass which had been rejected from the old church carefully examined, and even found a comparatively modern coat of arms belonging to some other family, I failed to find this one, which no doubt was stolen or lost *quando ecclesia fuit restaurata*, the difference between the two words being often not very great.

I think Jane Gibbs, who married William Bond of Erth, co. Cornwall, who died 20 Hen. VIII,\* must have been a daughter of this William Gibbs, and I see by the De Banco Roll, 6 Hen. VIII, that one James Erysy brought an action against William Gibbs of Fenton and William Bond jointly.

John Gibbs died 28 March 1487, and his widow Agnes sued his feoffees (trustees of his freehold land), Sir John Byconnell and others, for her dower in Easter of that year,† viz. for one-third of the manor of Boterford and other lands which she brought to her husband. This was apparently a formal suit, as the feoffees at once gave up the dower. In the following year she sues John Cole of Totnes for debt as *executrix testamenti Johannis Gybbys Armigeri* ; and after that I have no further record of her.

*William Gibbs of Fenton (b. 1471, d. about 1531) and  
Elizabeth his wife*

William, the grandson of John and Agnes Gibbs, was 16 years old in 1487 when he succeeded, and was already married to Elizabeth, daughter of Gilbert Yarde of Bradley and Teynwick, by his wife Joan, daughter of Sir John Wadham of Merrifield. Gilbert Yarde died in 1492, and in his *Inquisitio post mortem* it is set forth that he had given moieties of messuages in Daldiche and Exeter and land in Milton to William Gibbs and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of the said Gilbert, and that they both survived him.

In 1499 William Fortescue and others sue William Gibbs and Elizabeth his wife in recovery of the manor of Boterford and

\* Vivian's *Visitations of Cornwall*.

† De Banco Roll 132, 3 Hen. VII, Easter.



## WILLIAM'S THREE WIVES

other lands—evidently a formal suit, and perhaps rendered necessary by the death of William Gibbs' grandmother, Agnes. This is the last record which I have of Elizabeth, who died between the above date and 1516, when William is found with another wife, Katherine,\* and is sued with her for the manor of Gidecote and lands there and in Blackawton, Rattery, and St. Thomas', Exeter. I do not know about the St. Thomas' land, but I suppose that the rest being Gibbs property had been settled by William on Katherine and her heirs and that this was a formal suit to ratify it; in which case Katherine must have been married shortly before 1516 and can have had no children who survived, as all the above property was sold by William's son Thomas later on. William married thirdly a wife called Wilmot, but I do not know her surname. She survived him and married in 1532 Thomas Bond of Luxulyan. The Star Chamber Proceedings, Hen. VIII, *circa* 1544, show that William Gibbs, before his death about 22 Hen. VIII, had conveyed 620 acres of land in Blackawton and some more in Rattery to Andrew Hillersdon, John Ford and others in trust for himself and Wilmot his wife for life, and that a suit was being brought against the son Thomas Gibbs and his son William by Wilmot and her new husband because Thomas and William had sold these lands. As the sale of land in Rattery was confirmed by Thomas Gibbs in 1546 and as his son sold 306 acres of land in Blackawton in 1558, it looks as if the defendants won the suit as regards Rattery and compromised it as regards Blackawton; and I presume that Wilmot had no children by William Gibbs, otherwise I suppose they would have inherited this land.

This William Gibbs had a daughter Joan, who was married as a child to Andrew Hillersdon of Membland† and died before 1501, when Andrew had a son by a second wife, Anne Hatch. Some of these facts are brought out in the Star Chamber Proceedings of 1542, which give a complaint by John Hillersdon, son and heir of Andrew, late of Membland, co. Devon, deceased, and shew that William Gibbs, now deceased, was seised of two tenements, 40 acres of pasture, 40 acres of arable, 20 acres of

\* De Banco Roll, 8 Hen. VIII.

† Not to be confused with the Joan and Andrew on pp. 12 and 16.



## GIBBS-COURTENAY MARRIAGE

meadow, 30 acres of furze and heath called "Bonyknoll, in the parish of Dypford" (this is very interesting, as it was the property held by William Gibbe in 1376); and it goes on to say that in consideration of a marriage between Andrew Hillersdon, father of the complainant, and Joan, daughter of the said William Gibbs, the latter granted the same to the said Andrew and Joan, and that afterwards Joan died without issue and William Gibbs sold the reversion to Andrew Hillersdon for £80; that after the death of Andrew, John inherited and had peaceable possession for two years, "untill nowe of late one Thomas Gybbys of Fenton son and heir of the said William a man holly gevyn to trobell and full of besynes with other yle disposed persons on the last day of April 34 Hen. 8 (1543) in forcible manner arrayed like men of war broke into Bonyknowle," &c.

There are about thirty records in the law courts as to the proceedings of this William Gibbs, but it is not easy to say what sort of a man he was because the result of the suits hardly ever appears. We know, however, that he was left an orphan when he was 16, and that he succeeded to some part of his considerable property at that age, so he did not have a very good chance of turning into a steady citizen; and we know that Sir John Byconnell and John More, the surviving feoffees of his grandfather, according to his statement\* constantly refused to give him possession of certain lands. Byconnell died in 1504, so this suit took place before that date. I should think that he was something of a spendthrift and probably very careless in money matters as well.

In 1501† there is a complaint against him by William Mayn, chaplain, for coming to Totnes with 10 or 11 persons and turning out the tenant of a house and carrying away a lot of things including many oaks; but that sort of thing was always happening, and I imagine that he was merely exercising an act of ownership over a disputed property. In 1511 he does the same sort of thing at Harwardson in a place called Langland, and in the following year he pleads that he and others were doing this as bailiffs for Jane Courtenay, widow. It must have been about this time that he married his son Thomas to Anne, daughter of Sir William Courtenay of Powderham.

\* Early Chancery Proceedings, 1486-1515.

† Star Chamber Proceedings.

## WILLIAM GIBBS OUTLAWED

After this his troubles seem to increase. In 1511 he was sued by William Hale to give an account of his receivership of Hale's property ; he does not appear, and the Sheriff distrains on him for 12 pence, and postpones the suit. In 1512 Bowring sues him for 10 marks, and Goodman sues him for £20 with the same result in both cases. In 1514 James Erysy sues him and William Bond (his brother-in-law as I think) jointly for £20. In 1516 Rashleigh sues him for £10 which he is ordered to pay. He does not pay, so in 1518 the Sheriff is ordered to take him, and it is testified *quod latitat, vagatur et discurrit* in London. In 1519 Thomas Rashleigh and Thomas Bounde sue him for £10 and Sir John Heron also, with the result that he was outlawed ; and in 1523 the Escheator who held the Inquisition accounted for 8 shillings, the value of a grey gelding, as part of the goods seized under this outlawry. I do not think that the outlawry can have been very effective or that it lasted very long, for in 1522 we find the same William Gibbs suing a man called Bryknoll, and in 1529 he makes a grant of a reversion of a tenement and 16 acres in Herford to Adam William.

As this grant is only a small matter and as it is the only sale that can be traced, except that of the reversion of Beneknowle to his son-in-law mentioned above, and as there is no evidence of any mortgage either, it would seem that the difficulties of William were temporary and may have been due to some political or other trouble.

Both he and his son Thomas were assessed at Dartington in 14-15 Hen. VIII for the same amount, viz. £30 in lands, so it looks as if William had associated his son with him in the properties in some way ; and certainly Thomas lived at Fenton while his father was in London, as he is described as " of Fenton," and Fenton is called his " mancyon place."

William Gibbs must have been a rich man, and besides the property which he owned he occupied the important position of Escheator\* for the King to Hen. VII and Hen. VIII and rendered an account therefor in 1499 and 1516. As I have said, he married his son Thomas to a daughter of Sir William Cour-

\* An officer appointed to the county by the Lord Treasurer to take note of and to certify into the Exchequer all escheats, that is, property which lapsed to the Crown, e.g. by want of heirs (see Oxford Eng. Dict.).



## CLAIM AND COUNTERCLAIM

tenay of Powderham, and he is described in a suit of 1517 as having retainers in many parishes in the county and as being "the greatest frendid gentylman of his lands of his kinne and of his alyance within the said county." And again it is stated, that he is "a great gentleman having great substance of lands, friends and goods." These circumstances make it impossible to suppose that his failure to pay his debts was due to poverty, though if the complaints against him were true one can easily imagine that he may have committed some enormities which rendered it advisable for him to keep away from the county.

The suit of 1517 to which I have referred is in the Star Chamber Proceedings of that year,\* and as it gives an interesting indication of the manners of the period I will give a full abstract of it here.

The complaint is against William Gibbs (the Escheator) and Thomas, his son, by William Oliver, the Chaplain and Curate of Rattery (the church of which is quite close to Fenton), John Martyn, John Hals, and others. It was claimed that William Gibbs owed the church of Rattery £21 odd, and William Gibbs counter-claimed that the church owed him 63s., and apparently he enforced his claim by taking out of the church "a yron boxe locked with two lockis" and helping himself to the money. The complainants recite that this case was tried before the Bishop of Exeter, the Lord of Wiltshire, Andrew Hillersdon the son-in-law of William Gibbs, and other Justices, with the result that "by the means and labor of the same Andrew" William Gibbs had only to find surety for his good "aberyng" [conduct or bearing] of 100 marks instead of 500 marks, in which amount the said Lords were "well mynded to bind him." Apparently, however, this only infuriated William Gibbs, so he sheared the church lambs and carried off 11 "youes" with their lambs, and on the Thursday night before the feast of St. Matthew he, with his son Thomas and many others, "then and there ryottusly assemble theym togeders to kyll your said orators ley in awayte" and the said "Thomas Gybbys with a swarde and a bokler made a sawte" upon John Hals, one of the complainants, "so as the said John Hals was in danger of his lyf and toke the

\* Bundle 21, No. 158.



## DEATH OF THE ESCHEATOR

church and the church yerde for his savegard and kept the same by the space of two houris ” ; and the complainants say that, as Thomas Gibbs had “ noo matter or cause against ” John Hals but attacked him by command of his father William, the latter had forfeited his surety of 100 marks. The complainants further say that on the Sunday following, William and Thomas Gibbs came again “ to Rattre with staves swards and bokelers bowes and arrowes in manner of a new insurrection with 23 persons and above and then and there assembled them ryottuysly togeders to the great feer and dreed ” of the complainants “ and of all the country there abowte inasmoch that your said orators were put yn knowledge by their neighbours to kepe them absent from their said church and from their divine service. And so they dyd.” The complainants then “ beseched one Master Rowe sergant at the lawe ” for remedy for the safeguard of their lives and desired him to come to Rattery to see the said assembly ; whereupon Master Rowe [exercising a wise discretion] did not come, but sent a servant with a letter to William and Thomas Gibbs desiring them to appear before him at “ Tottones ” on the morrow, “ where the said William Gybbys did appear and the said Thomas came not ” ; and the said William “ of a puer malice sware wrongfully two tymes upon a boke befor the said Master Rowe that he was in dreed of his lyf by the complainants and immediately after said that if the complainants had been four and twenty of them more than they were that they should not have come into the said town of Tottones for that day if it had so liked him for as yet I can make fourty and twenty good fellows to take my part.”

What “ the Right Reverende fader in Gode the Lord Cardinall Chauncellor of England,” to whom this complaint was addressed, thought of this “ ryottuys ” William and his son does not appear ; so that in this and other suits where the result is not given one may suspect that some of the charges were exaggerated.

However, as regards Thomas, whose doings we have shortly to relate, we shall have to admit that, after making all reservations, he seems to have been “ pretty hot stuff ” !

As stated above, William Gibbs the Escheator died about 1531 and was succeeded by his son Thomas, who must have been born

## CATTLE CARRIED OFF

about 1490, his mother being William's first wife, Elizabeth Yarde of Bradley and Teynwick.

*Thomas Gibbs of Fenton (b. 1490 ? d. 1548-9) and Anne his wife*

Thomas Gibbs married Anne, daughter of Sir William Courtenay of Powderham, probably about 1509, as, judging from the following suit, his son William was of fighting age in 1527 and was probably born about 1510. This suit is in the Star Chamber Proceedings of 1518-27,\* and as it was held before Sir Thomas Denys the Sheriff, who was Sheriff in 1523 and 1527, it must have been in one of those years and probably the latter. In this suit Thomas Gibbs is described as of Fenton "gentleman"—not "Esquire," for his father was still living—and Fenton is called his "mancyon place" and the suit is brought against his son William. This complaint was by Edmund Pyke, husbandman (*i.e.* householder) of Sereston, where land was held by the Gibbs family, who no doubt claimed that it was their land that Pyke was occupying; for William Gibbs, at the command of Thomas his father, with 12 men "arrayed in manner of warre that is to say with harnys defensyve bowes arrowes &c. and one crossebowe on Tuesday night before the feast of St. Luke last past bent with quarrells agenst the Kinge's Statutes and pease," carried off a lot of cattle. The case came before the Sheriff in the presence of Sir William Courtenay of Powderham, the father-in-law of Thomas Gibbs, and another Justice. Thomas Gibbs said that he had driven the said beasts out of the county of Devon; and the Sheriff answered that he would make this return *quod averia predicta elongata fuerunt extra ballivum suum—i.e.* that the cattle were out of his jurisdiction; to which Thomas Gibbs replied that "he forced not for that" [*i.e.* he did not care a straw about that], meaning, I presume, that he would not give them up wherever they were, or whatever the Sheriff said. The complainant therefore "sues the lawe for hys remedye" against Thomas Gibbs, "who is a man of gret possessyons alyed and frynded within the said shire and also a man without any good consyens not fearing ne obeying

\* Bundle 30, No. 78.



## SHERIFF'S OFFICER MENACED

your lawes but bearing hymself bold upon his kyn alyans in the said Countye."

It is clear from these suits that it was considered a point likely to influence the judges in favour of complainants, to shew that they were poor men, and that the defendants were wealthy and powerful both in lands and connections. Apparently the "kyn alyans" was not exaggerated in the case of Thomas Gibbs, for he was indeed locally well friended, being the son-in-law of Sir William Courtenay of Powderham, the father-in-law of a Berkeley of Stoke, the son of a Yarde of Bradley, the brother-in-law of Hillersdon of Membland, and cousin to Fortescue of Wympston, Wadham of Merriefield, and Hexte of Kingston; to say nothing of his relationship to others of his name and other Devon families that I have not been able to prove.

On another occasion, *circa* 1528,\* Thomas Gibbs is said to have gone with his friends "arrayed in the manner of warre with swordes dagarrs and bokelers" and after "ensaunting fearyng and thretenyng" the complainants so that they were "in despeare of ther lyvys," to have taken cattle off land in Blakedon Pyper that he said was his; and when a writ was brought him by the Sheriff's officer he "manysshed [menaced] hym with greet and orybell othes and terrybell words that who so ever wold serve any precept of replevy [return] of the said bestes, that hyt should cost hys lyve &c."; and the complainants add that being poor men and Thomas Gibbs being "of grete alye, kynred, and fryndes yn the said shire" they pray, &c.

The next complaint is *circa* 1536,† by Bradmore of "Honiton is Clist" against Thomas Gibbs (who is now called "Esquire" as his father had died in 1531) and William his son, to the effect that William Gibbs had gone in the usual way with an armed band of 12 retainers and driven off cattle. Bradmore then sued a replevin before the Sheriff and demanded the return of the cattle; and Thomas and William replied that "though 20 men come to them with an armful of replevins or any other writs yet there shall no deliverance thereof be had." The complainant adds that four of the beasts have been seen on the land of Thomas

\* Star Chamber Proceedings, Bundle 30, No. 65.

† Star Chamber Proceedings, Vol. VI, pp. 3-7.



## INDICTED FOR FELONY

at his mansion place new marked of his mark, and one is killed and eaten in his house, and that Thomas and William say that they have killed and sold and will kill and sell the said beasts, and that when they are all killed and sold they will come and fetch as many more. The complainant adds that he is in dread of his life. William Gibbs answers that the land is his, having been given to him by his grandfather, Sir William Courtenay, and that his father had nothing to do with the taking of the cattle ; and, that as the land was his, he in most peaceable wise accompanied by two men and no more took the cattle as " damages fesaunt " and brought them to Dartington as lawful was for him to do. When he was cross-examined he admitted that the complainant had been in possession of the land at Honiton Clist for two years past, but not peaceably, because he had at divers times given him knowledge that he would wage law with him for the same ; and as to the complainant being in fear of his life, all he said when he met him in the market place of Exeter was, " Well, ye lytell ape, and it were not for shame I wolde brake your nose."

In the *Letters & Papers Foreign & Domestic of Hen. VIII*, Vol. XIII, Part II, pp. 6 and 7, there is a letter from Richard Pollard to the Lord Privy Seal (Thomas Cromwell) dated Exeter, 2 August 1538, in which he says, " At the assizes now at Exeter James Courtenay, Thomas Gibbes and all their servants whose names are contained in Courtenays's confession are indicted of felony. . . . It is a great comfort to the country to see them punished. . . . It would be well if Courtenay and Gibbs came no more into Devonshire. John Sparke a servant of Gibbes at London is an arrant thief." This is followed by Courtenay's confession, in which he says that he and Thomas Gibbs robbed Powderham and Blacawton churches in 1517 and 1520 respectively.

The John Sparke mentioned above supported Thomas Gibbs in many of his enormities.

I do not know what the felony was which is referred to by Pollard or the punishment either, but I presume that Thomas Gibbs was heavily fined and therefore got into pecuniary trouble, for during the period 1540-60 nearly

## SELLING AND BUYING LAND

all the Gibbs property except Fenton was either mortgaged or sold.

William Gibbs the Escheator had already sold Beneknowle and another small property, and in 1540 Thomas Gibbs and William his son began to dispose of the remainder. The first grant was of land in Rattery made to John Savery and his heirs by William and confirmed six years later by his father Thomas. The manor of Egg Buckland with land there and in Blakawton—a very old Gibbs property—was sold in 1543. The manor of Gydecote, the old Dennis property, went in 1544. The manor of Boterford was mortgaged in 1546 and sold in the next year to Thomas Prestwoode. The manor of Manworthy was sold in 1547 to William Hurst of Exeter, and so on till 1561 when land in Dartington and Rattery was sold, and as far as I can see nearly everything except Fenton had disappeared. Probably William Gibbs had settled Fenton on his elder daughter, and indeed some of these grants and apparent sales may have been settlements on one or other of his two daughters.

Though Thomas Gibbs was selling during this period, in 1544 he also bought property.\* In that year, at the dissolution of the monasteries, John Haydon of Ottery St. Mary and Thomas Gibbs bought from the King for themselves and their heirs 78 houses occupied by clergymen in the City of Exeter, late the property of the Prior of St. John's in that city, and other property including, according to Lysons, the fee or manor of St. Nicholas with the right of holding a fair and taking tolls, &c. ; the price for the whole being £899 and 23 pence.

Shortly afterwards this property was resold at a small profit and again at a larger one to the City of Exeter in whose archives the records of the sale are kept.

It is not known when Thomas Gibbs died, but probably shortly after 1548. Anyhow the last mention that can be found of him is in that year,† and in 1550 his son William was selling land without his concurrence.

*William Gibbs of Fenton (b. 1510? d. 1570) and Dorothy his wife*

Thomas Gibbs was succeeded by his son William, who married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Richard Berkeley of Stoke, co.

\* See Patent Roll, 36 Hen. VIII, p. 20.

† Feet of Fines, 2 Ed. VI.



## DOROTHY GIBBS

Gloucester, and sister of Sir Maurice Berkeley of Bruton, co. Somerset, Standard-bearer to Henry VIII. It was to Sir Maurice that Wyatt surrendered after the unsuccessful rebellion in 1553, in which William Gibbs was concerned. John Smith of Nibley, in his *Lives of the Berkeleys* (1883), p. 263, says that Dorothy had married firstly Sir Nicholas Wadham. This is apparently a mistake, as the only knight of that name who can be traced is Sir Nicholas Wadham of Merrifield, whose will was proved 10 January 1542 and whose widow died in 1557. Probably, therefore, Dorothy's husband was Nicholas, who is given in the Somersetshire Visitations as the son of Sir Nicholas by a former wife, Margaret Seymour (the aunt of Queen Jane Seymour), and as having died childless.

In 1545 William and Dorothy Gibbs—Sir Nicholas Wadham having died in 1542—grant property, which Dorothy had received with her first marriage, back to the Wadham family as represented by John Wadham, the surviving son and heir of Sir Nicholas and the father of Nicholas, who was the founder of Wadham College, Oxford. But William Gibbs and Dorothy by this arrangement retained during the life of Dorothy the manors of Sylverton and Rewe, both near Exeter, the advowson of the church of Rewe and about 500 acres of land. They appear to have lived at Rewe a good deal, and in 1565–6 William Gibbs presented to the living.\* In 1544† William Gibbs and John Wadham agree to abide by the arbitrament of John Tregonwell and others “in all actions sute and quarrells debts accompts and demands dependyng in variaunce between the said William Gibbs and Dorothy his wiffe of the one partie and the said John Wadham of the other partie from the begynnyng of the world unto the date of this recognizance.”

This John Wadham must not be confused with his cousin, John Wadham of Catherston, Dorset, who was a co-patron of Cyst St. Mary. (For Wadham Pedigree, see Appendix X.)

In 1546‡ William Gibbs, described as “of Hesill,” or Heysell,§ Esquire, received the undivided moiety of a farm at Hesill from

\* Oliver, *Ecclesiastical Antiquities*.

† See Close Roll, 36 Hen. VIII.

‡ Close Roll, 38 Hen. VIII.

§ Now known as Heazille, situated between the villages of Rewe and Silvertown.



## VILLAGERS RESIST MAGISTRATES

John Wadham demised by Sir Nicholas Wadham, knight, and submitted to a division of the farm with Alice Johnson.

As stated above, William Gibbs continued to sell the old Gibbs lands until 1561. Unlike his father and grandfather he never sued anyone for debt, nor was he sued himself, and he apparently paid his way by selling land ; nor are there any suits against him for trespass or carrying away other people's cattle after the death of his father. He seems to have reserved his energies for higher game, for in 2 Ed. VI (1549), when the rebellion took place in Devon in favour of the old religion, William Gibbs took an active part in its suppression, no doubt aided by his "kynred and allyance." This rebellion started in Devonshire with the order that the new Liturgy in English should be read in the churches from Whitsunday, 1549, onwards. At Sampford Courtenay the people made their priest read the Mass in Latin, and when the magistrates arrived to enquire into the matter they found that the villagers were prepared to resist by force. The trouble thus spread over Devon and Cornwall, and Lord Russell was appointed to quell it. He sent Sir Peter and Sir Gawen Carew in advance, but they, according to the Duke of Somerset, made matters worse. The rebels then laid siege to Exeter, and Lord Russell, whose force was inadequate to cope with them, remained at Honiton. There was much discontent all over the country at the time owing to the enclosure of commons, high prices, and the change of religion, but, as we see from the list of the grievances of the West Country rebels, it was their dislike of the new religion which weighed most with them. They said, "We will not receive the new service because it is but like a Christmas game";\* and the Cornishmen objected to having the service in English, which they did not understand. Lord Russell, having received reinforcements, attacked the rebels in several engagements, the most important battle being at Clyst St. Mary on 4 August 1549, and the last being at Sampford Courtenay on 17 August, where, as we have seen, the trouble began.

It is not known what part William Gibbs took in the suppression

\* Frances Rose-Troup in "The Western Rebellion of 1549" (1913) suggests that the rebels may have had in mind the parodies of miracle plays which were performed by the orders of Thomas Cromwell.

## IN FAVOUR OF REFORMED RELIGION

of the rebellion, but Hoker, in his history of the rebellion, only mentions by name Sir Gawen Carew, Sir Peter Carew, and William Gibbs among the Devonshire men who were rewarded for their services with grants of lands; Gibbs getting "Berry's lands." The grant to William Gibbs\* gave him land in twenty or thirty different places, and a tin mill at Ivy Bridge described in the blend of Latin and English of the period as follows:—  
"ac totum illud molendinum nostrum vocatum a Tynne Mylle at Meys alias vocatum a blowing Myll apud Ivybrigge cum suis pertinentiis vocatum Lewes Bury his blowing mille cum toto le Towneplace eidem molendino adjacente." He sold the mill and the "towne place" belonging to the said mill, with apparently most of the lands in the grant, viz. lands in Kelley, Ugborough, and Ermington in 1555 to Thomas Prestwode of Exeter for £173 6s. 8d.

In 1553 William Gibbs, who, as has been seen, was strongly in favour of the reformed religion, was concerned in an attempt to raise a rebellion in Devon, with Sir Gawen and Sir Peter Carew and Sir Arthur Champernon, to join Wyatt's rebellion against the Spanish marriage of Queen Mary, which included also a scheme for marrying his relation Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devon, to the Princess Elizabeth and of setting them on the throne.

The facts appear to be that William Gibbs, the two Carews and Champernowne were getting ready to raise the county, when Wyatt began his part prematurely, and that the rebellion miscarried, if for no other reason, owing to the unreadiness of the rest of the country. The report which Stowe mentions, to the effect that after a battle in Leicestershire Gibbs and the two Carews fled to France, can hardly have been correct, for apparently William Gibbs and Sir Gawen Carew surrendered peaceably, though Sir Peter Carew escaped by boat from Weymouth.

I think that there can be no doubt but that they were all guilty and that they were pardoned because the rebellion had been completely suppressed and because popular feeling ran very high in favour of the prisoners, as is shown by the "shottynge of gones" which took place when they were pardoned.

\* See Appendix VI.



## IN QUEEN MARY'S DAYS

I very much doubt, however, whether they were allowed to go back to Devonshire, pardon or no pardon, and certainly in the case of Sir Arthur Champernon some quibble was raised about "the brode seal" not having been affixed to his pardon, so that it was invalid, and he had to remain in London.

In the next reign, William Gibbs was naturally restored to favour and was made a Queen's Pensioner, though there is no record in the Patent Rolls to this effect and no traces can be found in the accounts of any money having been paid to him by Queen Elizabeth. I will now transcribe Lord Aldenham's account of William Gibbs in his *Pedigree of Gibbs* :—

"In Queen Mary's days William Gibbes lived quietly for some short time, but when the troubles began about the rumoured Spanish marriage he was, like many of his neighbours, moved to take up arms as a protest against it and the expected severity of the Queen in matters of religion. The story of his troubles is incidentally told by John Vowell, alias Hoker (born *c.* 1524, and died 1601), in his 'Dyscourse and Dyscoverye of the Lyffe of Sir Peter Carewe, of Mohonesotrey, yn the Countie of Devon, Knyght.' The rebellion was speedily quelled; and William Gibbes, Sir Gawen Carew, and Sir Arthur Champernowne were taken prisoners and afterwards sent to the Tower, charged with being confederate with Wyatt and the Duke of Suffolk. This was in January 1553-4. 'They answered so well for themselves,' says Hoker, 'that they were acquitted, and found to be true and faithful subjects.' If they were so, the allegations against them must have been not a little mendacious; and as they are rather amusing, I copy some parts of them :—

" 'Item the xxij of Januarye last, a laky of Sir Gawen Carew's . . . . declared unto a man of our Cytie, . . . . that on ffrydaye nyght last past after shuttynge of the cytye gattes, hys master, Sir Gawen Carew, went out over the walles of the said Cytie yn his bowts, and from thens . . . . unto Mr. Gybbes ys house, and so from thens vnto Mounes Oterye, & this lakey sayde he followed hym all the waye.'

" 'Item. The xxij daye of January last, at nyght, a man of the contrey named John Smythe, . . . . att Stretwodehedd, and at the hyher part of the hethe, att the ffeer myle, he saw, yn twoo companyes, xiiij persones on horsebacke, yn styлле saddells, vij of them in a company, whereupon he, beynge in feare of them, rodde from the same waye ynto



## AMUSING ALLEGATIONS

a lane thereby, where he mette with iij of Master Gybbes seruantes on horsebacke also, of which one . . . . sayde to this Smythe : Syr, I knowe the well ynoughe, and so brought hym to the other xiiij, nygh by the galloes, there apon the hyll toppe, where they serchyd his bodye, bowttes, and also his saddell for letters. . . . .’

“‘ The declaracion of John Prediaux, of Upton Pyne, for & concernyng suche rumours, actes, and thinges, as he knoweth to be latelie bruted and don within the Quenee hignes Countie of Devon.’

“‘ first. Apon Mondaye night next before the esspeciall gaole delyverie, holden within the Castell of Exeter, before the feaste of the natyuytie of our Lord Godde last past, . . . . there was secret intellygence geuen to Mr. Dennys & to me . . . . that one Thomas Hawse of Exeter was sent to Sr Thomas Pomerie, Knight, being a symple gente, . . . . to know whether the said Mr. Pomerie would assent to the Landing of the Kinge of Spayne in Devon or not, . . . . who answered that he wold not meddell in that matter ; apon which . . . . we determyned the next daye to speke with Sr John Chechester, and to charge hym, apon his dutie of alleigaunce to the Quenes maiestie, to declare if he, or anye other whiche he knewe, had determyned to make anye resistens ayenst the Kinge of Spayne if he shuld land in that Countrie ; . . . . And the said Sr John Chechester aunswered that he ment not, nor knewe not of anye Rebellyon pretendyd, ne of anye man that wold withstand the landinge of the Kinge of Spayne, . . . . and, therefore, at that tyme, there was no more don . . . . .’

“‘ . . . . In the crismas, viz., St Stephyns daye, or St Johns daye, erlie in the mornyng, came xii or there aboutes of my neighbours of Silvertoune, being the parish where in Mr. Gybbes dwellithe, & they compleyned to me of a crosse of latten, and of an aulter clothe, stolen oute of the churche before that tyme, & that the crosse was set up apon a gate, or a hedge, by the waye, where the pycture of Xpe was dressed with a paste, or suche like tyre, & the pictures of our ladie & St. John tyed by thredes, or suche like thinges, to the arme of the crosse, like theves, whereat I marvailed, asking of them whether they suspected anye man, and they said they could not certainlye suspecte no man, but they Jugged verie ill of one Helmor, within the parishe ; whereapon I willed some of them to repaire to Mr. Dennys and shewe hym of yt, & some to repaire home to learne as myche as they could ayenst the frydaye folowing, & then to mete me at Exeter, at which tyme they repaired vnto me, and shewed me that Mr. Dennys plesure was that I should examyn the matter hoolie, as thoughe he were presente, & then, in asking of questyons of them, one henrye horton, who before tyme was hurte by Mr. Gybbes seruante, said that I & my neighbours dare not to serche oute this matter for feare of Mr. Gybbes, & I, for my parte, dare not for feare of more hurte ; and then I willed them that

## SIR JOHN ST. LEGER'S LETTER

they should learne privylye as myche as they could, & to aduertise me thereof, secretley, & then I wold, with the aduyse of Mr. Dennys, seke remedye for them ; & sithen that tyme I herd no more of them, but most trewe yt is that the Crosse was so abused, & I, with vile wordes for that cause reproved by the said Mr. Gibbes as I will dewlie proue.'

"The following is part of a letter from Sir John St. Leger to the Lords of the Council, dated 29 January 1553-4, concerning the arrest of William Gibbes and others :—

"'. . . . Whereupon Sir Roger Bluet and I, taking with vs of our seruantes and neighbours the number of xxxij persons . . . . Rode stright unto Sir John Mores howse, where I found William Gybbes, who as sone as he sawe me manifesting vnto hym the quenes heighnes pleasor he very gentilly and peacebley, with out resystaunce, yelded hymself ; Declaring vnto me that notwithstanding that he knewe his innocencye, yet, nevertheles, it became hym to shewe hymself a subiecte, and wolde do to his dyeing day. And the said Sir John More, beyng then in his owne howse, verye quyet, offered his assystaunce, with harte and will, for the save condicion of the said William Gybbes, and ferder to serve the quenes heighnes at all commandementes, and so I toke the said William Gybbes with me and rode to Byckelye, where Sir Gawen Carewe laye, who, of lyke, having intelligence of my commyng mett me, with all humylitie, without the gate, and submytted hymself, with lyke submyssion as the said William Gybbes hade before don ; and so from thens brought them to Exetter, where I have them in savekyping. . . .'

"Depositions and Statements made by Sir Gawen Carew, John Portington, and William Gybbes. State Paper Office, Domestic Correspondence No. 10 :—

"' Mem. the xxviiij day January Sir Gawen Carewe saithe as hereafter followeth, yn the presens of Sir John Seyntleger, and me Thomas Denys, Knyght. ffyrst, he saithe that uppon serche made withyn the Citie of Exeter, the xxvth of Januarij, he clymmed over the walles of the said Cittie, abowttes xij of the clocke of the said nyght, and vppon brute made for his skalyng of the walles, he repaired to Mownesotrey, and there prepared hymself, yn armure, with the power of Sir Peter Carewe and there adherenttes, to the number of lxx men, or thereabowttes, as he saithe.'

"' It. John Poyntyngton, seruante to Robertt Denys, Esquyer, saithe that the same nyght that the said Sir Gawen skaled the walles of the said citie of Exeter he came a foote iij miles to one Christopher his howse of Stoke, his Servante, abowte ij of the clocke yn the mornynge, and there he borrowed boottes, and a horse to ride with, and so rode to Wylliam Gibbes howse. And afterwardes he sent backe his lakey for the same John Poyntyngton to com and speke with hym, to whom



## SIR WALTER RALEIGH'S FATHER

he went, and the said Sir Gawen wylled hym to go with hym and take suche partt as he dyd, whiche to do he refused, sayinge he had a Master whom he woold serve when he was commandyd. Then the sayd Sir Gawyne desired hym to make hym matches for his gunnes, and so he dyd, after which tyme he desired the said Poyntyngton that yf any man dyd aske for hym he should answer he sawe hym not.'

"' It. Sir Peter Carewe layd poste horses by all London way vnto Andover, and elsewhere.'

"' It. he perswadyd with Walter Rawlegh,\* esquyre, to convaye hym awaye yn his barke.'

"' It. as the report goethe, he was embarked at Waymouthe the xxvth of Januarij by one Kyllygrew, with whom is gone Andrewe Tremayne, John Courteny, and James Kyrkeham, gentilmen.'

"' It. he sent and had all his harnys and armure from Dartemouthe to Mownesotrey, the xxiiij day of Januarij.'

"' Wyllam Gibbes, esquyer, saythe the reportte went that Sir Thomas Denys woold cut his throte, and for that cause he wore a previe coate and his men also, beynge to the number of half-a-dosen, with dagges at their saddelbowes, and for no other yntent, and so with hys men, wente to Mownesotrey to the said Sir Peter his howse.'

"' To what yntent shuld he repaire to Sir Peter Carewe for feare of one before any other howse withyn the shere ?'

"' It. At the Cessions, after Christmas last past, at after none, yn Saycnte Petars Church of Exeter, Wylliam Gibbes spake these words ; that yf any man woold not stande to defende the Kinge of Spayne for his entre ynto this Realme, by cause they woold ravysshe there wyves and doughters, and robbe and spoile the commons, that then there throttes should be cut. And yf Sir Thomas Denys and John Prydyaux dyd worke to the contrary theryn, that then bothe ther throttes shuld be cutte.'

"So this was the end of his career as a rebel; and Henry Machyn thus records his fate in his *Diary*, Camd. Soc., 1847, p. 80 :—

"' The same day (Jan. 18, 1554-5) whent to the Towre my Lord Chansseler and dyvers odor lordes and of the conselle, and delyvered a nomber presonars, as ther names folowes—ser James a Croft, ser Gorge Harper, ser Gawyne Carow, ser Necolas Frogmortun, Master Vaghan, ser Edward Varner, Gybbes, the bysshope of Yorke, master Rogers, and dyvers odor presonars, and after ther was a gret shottynge of gones.'

"He was released by pardon under seal, as appears by the Patent, Philip and Mary, 2 & 3, p. 63 (1554)." (See Appendix VII.)

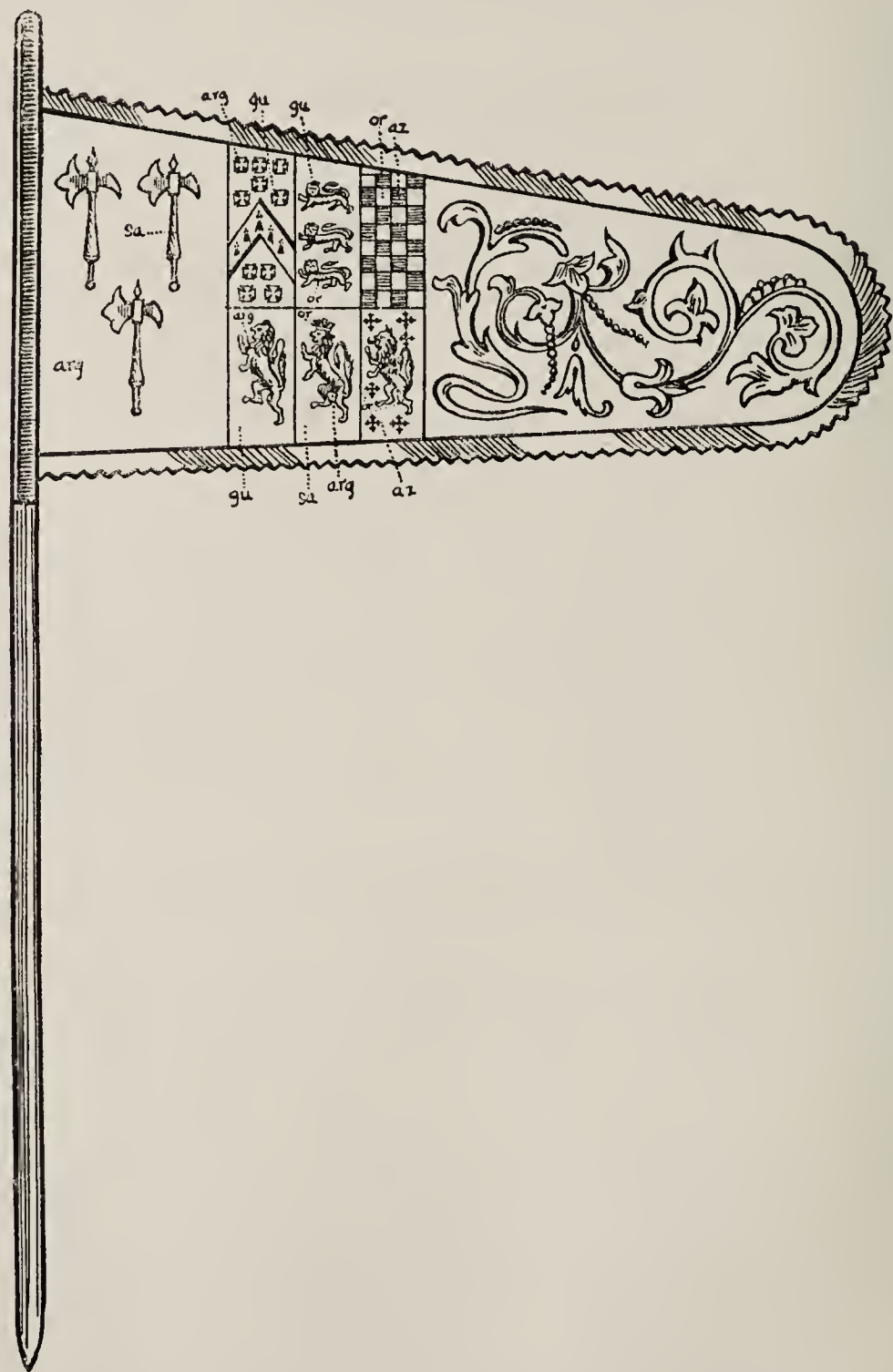
"In the next reign William Gibbes seems to have been again in favour, and to have received a pension—as is shewn by a

\* Walter Raleigh of Fardel, father of the famous Sir Walter Raleigh.



WILLIAM GIBBES PENSIONED

deed in which Sir Thomas Pomeroy, no doubt the ‘symple gente’ above mentioned, being of Chidley, co. Devon, makes ‘my trustye and welbeloved in Criste Willyam Gybbes, one of the Gentlemen Pencioners to my Sovereigne Lady the Quene,’ and another, his attorneys in a certain dispute (Close Roll, 8 Eliz., 18), and also by the subjoined copy of his Funeral Certificate and Arms, entered in the College of Arms :



## FUNERAL CERTIFICATE

“ ‘ William Gybbes, of Devonshire, Esquire and Pencioner, dead at the bell in Westminster, on . . . . the . . . . December 1570, and was buried in St. Margarett parish church there on Tewisday, the xij of the same month, whoe had married a sister of Sir Moris Barkleie, of Somersetshire, and by her had issue living at the daye abovesayd only ij daughters, coheyres in whole blood, the youngest Elizabeth fyrst married to the heire of Wotton, of Devonshire, which heire was named Edward, and died sans issue, whose second brother Walter Wotton married Silvester, eldest daughter, both being present at the funerall of their sayd parent : chiefe morner Launcelott Hesock, Pencioner, and the ij other mourners George Bysen, also Pencioner, and Walter Wotton abovesaid, and executed by J[ohn] H[art], Chester Heralt of Armes ’—[1567 to 1574.]—Coll. of Arms, Book I. 5, fo. 182.

“ I have copied the Banner from that book ; the Berkeley Quarterings thereon, as impaled with Gibbes, are :—

- “ 1. BERKELEY. Gules, a chevron ermine between ten crosses patee, six in chief and four in base, argent.
2. BROTHERTON. Gules, three lions passant-guardant or.
3. WARREN. Chequy, or and azure.
4. MOWBRAY. Gules, a lion rampant argent.
5. SEGRAVE. Sable, a lion rampant argent, crowned or.
6. BRAOSE. Azure, semée of cross-crosslets, a lion rampant or, armed and langued gules.

“ Register of Burials at St. Margaret’s, Westminster :

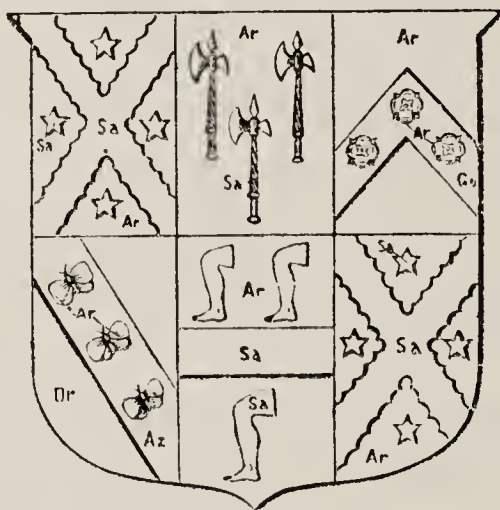
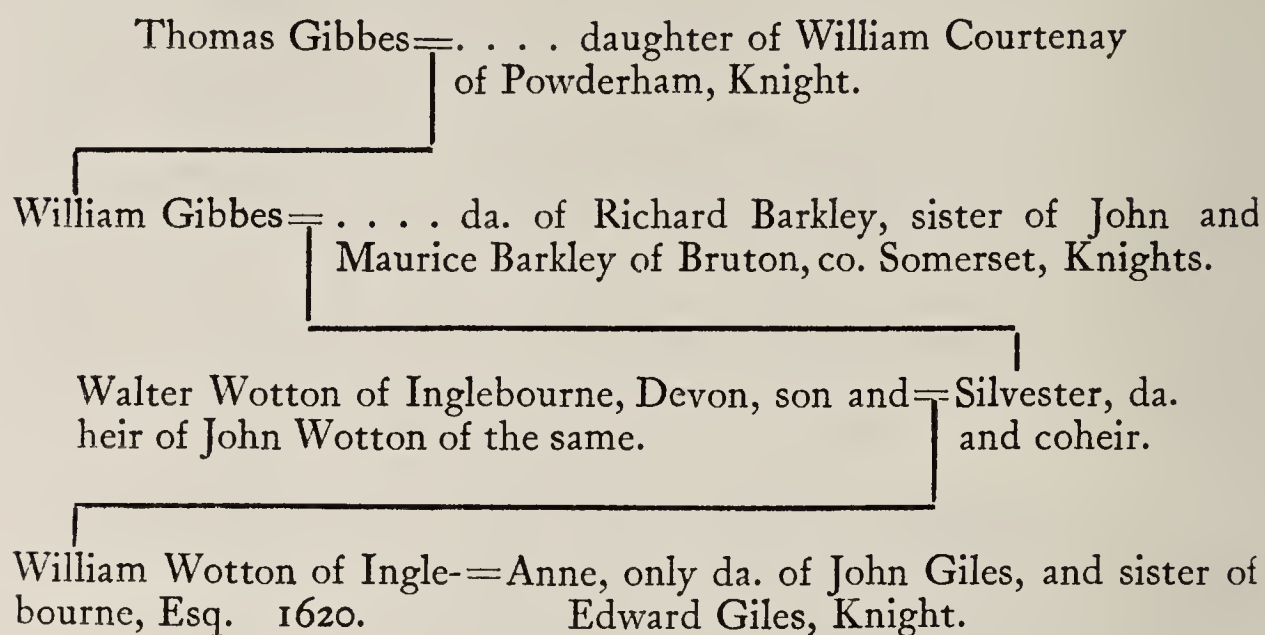
“ 1570. Dec. 12. William Gybbes, Gent.: pensioner.

“ Administration of his personal effects was not taken out until ten years after his death, and by that time at any rate all that there may have been had disappeared. The following is the substance of the Administration of his effects :—1580. Nov. 9. William Gibbes, of Fenton, co. Devon, Esquire. Administration granted to John Ayer, of Penegett, co. Cornwall, Gent., during the minority of William Wotton, son of Silvester Gibbes *alias* Wootton, dau. of deceased. A marginal note tells us : ‘ No goods came to the Administrator’s hand. Joh’s 1585 ’ (*i.e.* the Feast of St. John the Baptist).

“ In the Visitation of Devon, A.D. 1620, marked C. 1, fol. 166,

## WILLIAM WOTTON'S PEDIGREE

Coll. of Arms, is the following Pedigree and Arms of the said William Wotton :—



“ The quarterings here assigned to this William Wotton are as follows :—

- “ 1 and 6. WOTTON. Argent, a saltire engrailed between four mullets sable.
2. GIBBES. Argent, three battle-axes sable.
3. GILBERT. Argent, on a chevron gules three roses of the field.
4. BOTERFORD. Or, on a bend azure three butterflies argent.
5. GAMBON. Argent, a fesse between three legs couped at the thigh sable.”

Here ends the quotation from Lord Aldenham's *Pedigree of Gibbs*.



## CHURCHWARDEN'S ACCOUNTS

As stated above, Elizabeth, the younger of the co-heiresses, married Edward, the elder brother of Walter Wotton, who married the elder co-heiress Silvester. When Edward Wotton died without issue Elizabeth married secondly Edmund Drew, of Hayne, co. Devon, whose daughter and heiress married Walter Northcote of Crediton, in the same county, an ancestor of Lord Iddesleigh. Apparently there was another daughter who predeceased her father, for there is an entry in the burial register of Dartington of a Dorothy Gibbs on 29 July 1539, written in large clear letters quite distinct from the other entries. The only other mentions of a Gibbs in the existing Dartington records are in the churchwarden's accounts, as follows :—

“1559. For ye Cherche. Itm payd the same by me to Gabryell Degon ffor that he dyd intreete Mr. Gybbys to come hyther to tallke with sertayn of the Pyhsse for ye sayd mater Xs.”

“It<sup>m</sup> p<sup>d</sup> to Mr. Gybbys an<sup>o</sup> Dmi 1563 for sertyn caussys that the ffeoffees of the Cherche londs had to dow with Mr. Gybbys Xs.”

### CHAPTER III

#### SHEWING THE CONNEXION BETWEEN THE FAMILY OF GIBBS OF FENTON WITH THAT OF GIBBS OF CLYST ST. GEORGE AND OTHER GIBBS FAMILIES

WE have now concluded the history of Gibbs of Fenton,\* and though we can only assume the relationship of the first two generations from the known descent of the estates, we have absolute proof that in the last six generations the estates descended from father to son. We have also learnt so much about their owners that we can form some idea of their characters and manner of life. We have learnt what the families were from which they took their wives and into which they married their daughters, and it is somewhat surprising that during the whole 200 years of their history we have not found definite mention of a single younger son. This is due to the fact that most of the deeds which give us our information are connected with disputes about land, all of which went naturally to the eldest son, or with settlements on wives and daughters. It is also due to the fact that younger sons were of little account in those days, unless they appeared likely to inherit, and Sir Henry Burke (Garter King of Arms) informs me that he knows of some instances of sons of Barons who were merely labourers on their fathers' estates and so described themselves.

This makes it exceedingly difficult to connect up any younger branch with the main line. There is, however, some reason to believe that the families of Gibbs who settled respectively at Honington in Warwickshire and at Folkestone in Kent were offshoots of the Fenton stock, as were also, I feel sure, those located in Devon at Clyst St. George and probably also those at Ugborough.

Gibbs of Honington in Warwickshire claimed a common descent with Gibbs "of Devon," and no doubt by this expression was meant Gibbs "of Fenton," as both families bore the same arms.

It is commonly asserted that the Honington family was founded in the reign of Richard II by one Thomas Gibbs, a brother of John Gibbs of Fenton. This statement is almost certainly incorrect, for there is no trace of a John Gibbs of Fenton at that period,

• For pedigree see Appendix XII.

## FENTON—HONINGTON CONNEXION

and if there were, there is nothing to prove that he had a brother at Honington. There is indeed a pedigree of Gibbes of Honington in the College of Arms\* which begins with a succession of 4 Thomas Gibbeses (the last of whom is known to have died in 1514) wherein the second Thomas is called "2 son" and is given a brother "Gibbes of Devon," and it is just possible that this Thomas might have lived in Honington in the reign of Richard II and might have been a brother of William Gibbs, the then owner of Fenton. On the other hand, there is a pedigree of the Honington family in the British Museum† which begins with Thomas (the father of the Thomas who died in 1514), and describes him as "a 2nd brother of Devon." This is more likely to be correct; for, as we know that John Gibbs of Fenton who died in 1487 was a very important person, it would be natural for the Honington branch to bring their distinguished relation into their pedigree. Therefore, I think that in all probability the father of the Honington Gibbs who died in 1514 was a son of Thomas Gibbs of Fenton and a second brother of John Gibbs of Fenton.

Robert, son of Thomas (d. 1514) bought the manor of Honington. From this family Gibbs of South Perrott, Dorsetshire, descended, as also other branches, "some of which," says Lord Aldenham in his *Pedigree of Gibbs*, "settled in America, some in Worcestershire, some in Northampton, some again in Devonshire (in the parish of Instow), and some in Bristol and the West Indies. These latter are represented by Sir Edward Osborne-Gibbes, Bart.;‡ and the American branch by many scions, one of whom, Mr. Josiah Willard Gibbs, printed in 1879 a history of the family.§ The elder line of the Honington family ended with Marcella, daughter of Thomas Gibbes, of Dartmouth, wife of Arthur Holdsworth, Governor of that town. She was born 28 December 1708."

The Heralds' Visitation of 1619 gives Jenkin or John Gibbs of

\* Vincent's MS. *Warwick* (1619) *Visitations*, No. 126, p. 83.

† Harleian MS. No. 1563, fo. 16b. (*Warwickshire Visitation*).

‡ Mr. Charles Worthy in his *Devonshire Wills*, p. 487, says that "in the Somersetshire Herald's Visitation of 1672 the Gibbes family of Bristol were admitted to the Fenton Arms by that eccentric Officer of Arms, Sir Edward Bysshe, Clarenceux, though their pedigree shews no connection whatever with Gibbs of Fenton."

§ *Memoirs of the Gibbs Family of Warwickshire and the United States*, 1879.



## FENTON—FOLKESTONE CONNEXION

Combe, Folkestone, as *natus e familia gentilicia in com. Devon*, and his great-grandson William obtained in 1574 a grant and confirmation of "the arms which had descended to him from his ancestors . . . and inasmuch as there was no crest or cognizance to the said arms, as commonly to such ancient arms there belongeth none, the said Clarencieux King of Arms did assign . . . the crest hereafter following, viz. upon the Helmet a wreath, silver and sable, thereon an armed arm, sable, purfled gold, holding a Battleaxe, mantled, doubled, silver."\* From this it would appear that the crest borne by Gibbs of Clyst St. George and Exeter, of which the earliest known example is on the monument erected by George Gibbs in Clyst St. George in 1708, might have been taken from that granted to the Kent branch, under the impression that it was the crest of Gibbs of Fenton.

It should be recorded here that in the Visitations of Suffolk, 1664-68, the pedigree is given of Gibbs of "Stoke next Nayland" for four generations; the first name being "Henry Gibbes of Moorcott in com. Worc." Also in the Visitations of Surrey, 1662-68, four generations of the pedigree of Gibbes of St. Olaves in Southwark are given, the first name being "Henry Gibbes of ye Citty of Bristoll, sometime Mayor." In both these cases the Harl. MS. gives the arms as arg. three battle axes sa. (though in the Southwark Gibbs coat the axes are said to be borne in pale), which indicates a claim on the part of these families to descend from Gibbs of Fenton or of Honington.

As to the supposed Devonshire branches—Christopher Gibbs is mentioned in the *Inq. p.m.* of John Gibbs of Fenton in 1487 as one of his feoffees, and no doubt he was a relation. I find him with a wife Joan, and described as of Tavistock and also of Ormeley.

Richard Gibbs of Ugborough (about 6 miles from Fenton, and 2 from N. Huish), who married the heiress of John Pike of Ugborough,† was also probably a relation. He employed as his attorney John Kirton, who was the regular attorney of the Gibbs family; and this Kirton made Richard Gibbs his bailiff

\* This passage is taken from "an ancient paper long in the possession of the family of Jenkin Gibbs," quoted in Betham's *Baronetage* (1803), Vol. III, pp. 405-9, in an article on the family of Sir Philip Gibbs, of Barbadoes.

† See the former's *Inq. p.m.*, October 1532.

## FENTON—UGBOROUGH CONNEXION

and trustee. From this fact arose a lawsuit\* between Richard Gibbs, Kirton's widow, and Lewis Berye, gentleman, about lands which were to go to Berye on the widow's death. Possibly the families of Berye and Gibbs were related, which would make it proper that William Gibbs, after John Berry was attainted, should have obtained "Berry's lands" as his reward for helping to suppress the rebellion in Edward VI reign. Further, the Gibbs family of Fenton held considerable lands at Ugborough (sold by them in 1541), apart from those in that place which formed part of "Berry's lands," which makes it seem likely that they may have settled a younger son there to look after them. A complaint of Edmund Pyke of Sereston, Ugborough, against Thomas Gibbs in 1523 or 1527 for sending his son William with 12 men "arrayed in manner of War," &c., to carry off beasts from Pyke at Sereston has already been referred to. It may also be mentioned that a Richard Gibbs, probably of Ugborough from the fact that he was associated with a Pyke, is referred to in the *Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*, Vol. XIV, Part I, pp. 520 and 526, and from his predatory habits one may well surmise that he was a relation of his contemporary, Thomas Gibbs of Fenton! The references are as follows: (1) A letter from the Abbot of Glastonbury of 26 June [1539] describes how his mew had been broken into and cygnets and poultry stolen from it by Richard Gybbes, a "servant" of Stephen Pyke, for which "Gybbes was by the justices committed to gaol and bailed for the next session—and the said Gybbes has forfeited his bail." (2) A letter from Lord Stourton to Lord Lisle, Captain of Calais, whose "servant" Stephen Pyke was—dated 29 June [1539]—"For your lordship's sake only my lord Abbot of Glastonbury has forgiven him and his servants [*i.e.* Pyke and Gybbes] their trespasses against him."

### *Evidence of the Connexion between Gibbs of Fenton and Gibbs of Clyst St. George*

For reasons which I have given above it is almost impossible to trace any younger branch to the parent stock with absolute certainty, but the evidence is very strong that Gibbs of Clyst St. George were, or it should be said, are, of the Fenton family.

\* Early Chancery Proceedings, A.D. 1518-29.



## FENTON—CLYST ST. GEORGE CONNEXION

In the first place, there is the family tradition to that effect, supported by the fact that they bore the Fenton arms at least as early as the year 1689.

“ A MS. Ordinary of Arms of Gentlemen in Devon & Cornwall, belonging to the College of Arms,\* and written about 1689, gives among the armorial bearings of Devon : ‘Gibbs. Argent, three pole-axes erect, 2 & 1, sable. Of Venton & St. George’s & Exeter,’ ” as appears in Lord Aldenham’s *Pedigree of Gibbs*, p. xvii. The St. George’s family referred to was, of course, that of Clyst St. George, the name of “Clyst” being sometimes omitted.† The Exeter family mentioned was no doubt that branch of the Clyst St. George family which was founded in Exeter by Abraham Gibbs (1623–68), who was a younger brother of George Gibbs (1604–83) of Clyst St. George. Abraham, and his son Isaac (1653–1726) who was Sheriff in 1692, were leading men in Exeter. George Gibbs of London, a younger brother of Isaac Gibbs, sealed his will in 1691 with the above-mentioned Coat of Arms, and this is the earliest actual record which has come down to us of the use of those arms by a scion of the Clyst St. George family. The next record is on the monument (see illustration opposite) erected in 1708 in the church at Clyst St. George by this George’s first cousin, George Gibbs of Pytte, who was the head of the Gibbs family at that period, to his parents and grandparents. There was certainly no grant of arms made to him or to his father or grandfather, so that his setting up of the arms of Gibbs of Fenton on the monument was practically an assertion on his part that his family had an hereditary right to these arms. Moreover, it cannot be supposed that the Gibbises of St. George’s Clyst and Exeter began to use the arms on the exact date—1689—when the MS. Ordinary was written ; and those who were bearing the arms on and before that date must have known whether their claim was true. Also it is difficult to believe that, in an isolated county like Devon where all the families were well known, and so far back as the seven-

\* “ Devon and Cornwall Arms,” p. 47.

† e.g. Abraham Gibbs of Clyst St. George (1623–68), who married a Maudit, is described in the Visitations of London under that name as “ of St. Georges in com. Devon and of the city of Exon merchant.”





MONUMENT IN THE CHURCH OF CLYST S<sup>t</sup> GEORGE  
 IN THE COUNTY OF DEVON.





## IMPORTANCE OF COAT ARMOUR

teenth century when importance was attached to coat armour, any family would have had the effrontery to claim descent from a well-known family whose real descendants in the female line [such as the Wottons] quartered their arms—not to mention Gibbs of South Perrott on the border of Dorsetshire and Somersetshire, not very far from Clyst St. George, who were an important family and bore the Fenton arms within a bordure ermine.\*

Mr. Charles Worthy evidently considers that the above view would have been correct up to within a few years of the date on which our ancestors are known to have borne arms, for he says in his *Devonshire Wills*: “Down to the end of the reign of Charles II [1685] the precise position of everyone was thoroughly understood, and any one who merely presumed upon a few generations of affluence to assert ‘gentility’ at a visitation court was not only registered as ‘ignoble,’ but had to pay the customary court fees for such a very unsatisfactory result.”

Although we can shew that Gibbs of Clyst St. George actually bore the Fenton arms in the seventeenth century, the College of Arms will not admit that people who bore arms in Devon after 1620 were on that account entitled to do so, because after that date no Heralds’ Visitations were held in that county. Therefore, as we cannot prove that our ancestors of Clyst St. George bore arms before the above date, nor that they are certainly descended from the arms-bearing family of Fenton, we are unable to bear the arms of Gibbs of Fenton with authority, and have had to submit to bear those arms with the “difference” of a bordure nebulé.

If, however, in addition to the fact that the family of Gibbs of Clyst St. George bore the Fenton arms, we can give strong evidence for supposing that their claim was just, we may take it for granted that it was so. This evidence indicates (1) that William Gybbe, who was appointed Rector of Clyst St. Mary in 1543, and died as Rector of Clyst St. George in 1571, was a relation of Gibbs of Fenton; (2) that the Rector was related to some of the Gibbises of Clyst St. George and Woodbury; and

\* A Patent for these arms was granted by Dethick Garter and W. Camden, 13 February 1600, to Wm. Gibbs of South Perrott in com. Dorset, Esqre, son and heir of Anthony son of Robert son of R. Gibbs [error for Thomas Gibbs] of Honington, co. Warwick.



## ASSESSMENTS

(3) that George Gibbs of Clyst St. George, who died in 1606, and whose descendants were using the Fenton arms at the end of that century, was also related to those people. We will now give this evidence, and, to render it intelligible, we will set down what is known about those who bore the name of Gibbs in Clyst St. George and the adjoining parish of Woodbury when they first appear there.

In the Lay Subsidy Roll of 15 Hen. VIII (1524) the following assessments are recorded :—

### *Clyst St. George*

Richard Gybbe	...	in goods £6,	tax 3s.
John Gybbe at Pytte		in goods 100s.,	tax 2s. 6d.
John Gybbe [Jr.]	...	in wages 20s.,	tax 4d.
George Gybbe	...	in wages 20s.,	tax 4d.
Walter Gybbe	...	in wages 20s.,	tax 4d.

### *Woodbury*

Andrew Gybbe	...	in wages 20s.,	tax 4d.
Henry Gybbe	...	in goods £6,	tax 3s.
Thomas Gybbe	...	in goods £8,	tax 4s.

We know nothing about the above-mentioned Richard and Walter of Clyst St. George and Andrew and Thomas of Woodbury, except that some of them were assessed again at later dates. We know that the above-mentioned Henry Gybbe lived at Hethfelde, Woodbury, that he died in 1549 and made his wife Joan his residuary legatee,\* and that his will was proved by William Gybbe when Rector of Clyst St. Mary, and witnessed by him and by George Gybbe, who died in 1562. Thus it would seem probable that the Rector was a relation of Henry Gybbe of Woodbury, especially as he was not acting in the capacity of parson of a parish in which Gibbses were living. Of the above list there remain John Gybbe at Pytte, John Gybbe [Jr.] and George Gybbe (d. 1562), all of Clyst St. George.

*John Gybbe at Pytte.* Only one John Gybbe appears at Clyst St. George in the Assessment for the subsidy of 34 Hen. VIII (1543) and 37 Hen. VIII (1546), instead of two as in 1524. Presumably therefore John Gybbe "at Pytte" died before 1543.

*John Gybbe [Jr.]* of Clyst St. George deposed in a suit (in the

\* See Appendix VIII.

## PURCHASE OF PYTTE

Records of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter) between Richard Cannons and Agnes Blackmore, dated 1540 or 1541, that he was "aged thirty and of free condition"; therefore he was born in 1510 or 1511. No doubt the date of his birth was 1510, because he was assessed in 1524, and though boys as young as 14 were assessed, I know of no case where the limit of age was less. This matter is of some importance because if George Gybbe, to whom I shall refer directly, who bought Claypitte (Clyst St. George) in 1560, was, as I think, a brother of this John, it is clear that he was an elder brother, as he also was assessed in 1524; and this would be a reason for the fact, to which I shall refer directly, that William Gybbe the Rector made the son of this brother his heir.

A John Gybbe, no doubt the same man, bought Pytte on 1 May 1560 from Thomas Lord Wentworth for £110, and a John Gybbe, no doubt again the same man, was buried at Clyst St. George 14 May 1573. George Gybbe, who died 1606 and married in 1569 and is the proved ancestor of Gibbs of Aldenham, no doubt succeeded him at Pytte as his son or near relation, for Pytte was certainly owned by George's descendants.\*

*George Gybbe* of Clyst St. George, who was assessed in 1524 "in wages," was again assessed in 34 and 37 Hen. VIII (1543 and 1546) and was buried in 1562. He bought Claypitte in 1560, and was the father of John (who died in 1593), the residuary legatee of William Gybbe,† who died as Rector of Clyst St. George in May 1571.‡

We will now endeavour to shew that John Gybbe the purchaser of Pytte who died 1573 (and who, as we have seen, was probably the father of George Gybbe who died 1606), George Gybbe of Clyst St. George who died 1562, and William Gybbe the Rector of Clyst St. George who died 1571, were relations, and we will then endeavour to shew that William Gybbe the Rector was a relation of Gibbs of Fenton.

\* See Appendix IX. It is possible that this George was a younger son of George of Claypitte, and a nephew of John of Pytte; and as, when John of Pytte died in 1573, the eldest son of George of Claypitte had already succeeded to the property both of his father and of William Gybbe the Rector, it would be only natural that John of Pytte should leave his property to his younger nephew.

† See Appendix VIII.

‡ See Registers of Clyst St. George.



## RELATIONSHIP TO RECTOR

In the first place it is reasonable to suppose that people of the same name living in the same village within a few hundred yards of one another were relations, Pytte being 400 yards from Claypitte, and the Rectory lying between them. I find too, that, when Lord Wentworth's property was sold in 1560, the Rector acted for John Gybbe, who bought Pytte, and also for George Gybbe (who died in 1562), who bought Claypitte at the same time, as well as for John Pears, who bought some of the same property, and to whom and to whose children the Rector left money on his death. It would seem therefore that all these people had some claim on the Rector through relationship or otherwise; but as he acted for two other parishioners who bought the small balance of this property at the same time, and as he had been already instituted to Clyst St. George on 11 July 1554,\* he may have been merely acting as Rector of the parish to which the purchasers belonged. However, as the Rector made the son of George of Claypitte his residuary legatee, there can be no doubt but that George and he were related. Now the grandson and other descendants of this George owned a moiety of Court Farm in Clyst St. George up to 1671, and the grandson of George (our known ancestor) who died in 1606 and who was, as I have assumed, the son of John the purchaser of Pytte, was assessed for a moiety of Court Farm in 1650, and therefore presumably owned it, so the inference is that they had a common ancestor.† If these inferences be correct, then John the purchaser of Pytte and George our known ancestor were relations of George of Claypitte, and therefore relations of William Gybbe the Rector.‡

As mentioned above, the will of Henry Gybbe of Woodbury was proved in 1549 by William Gybbe when Rector of Clyst

\* See *Bishop Veysey's Register*, f. 90.

† See Appendices VIII and XIII.

‡ I thought at first that these two moieties of Court Farm were one and the same, for William Gybbe of Claypitte left his moiety in 1631 to his nephew John Baker, "for the better satisfaction" of certain debts, so I imagined that it had been sold to satisfy these debts and had been bought by George Gybbe of the Pytte branch. There exists, however (or existed in 1914), among some uncalendared documents in Exeter Cathedral, an account of a dispute in the Consistory Court between William Osborne and John Baker, the son of the above John Baker, dated 17 July 1671, which states that John Baker from the years 1666 to 1671 intruded himself into a seat in the church claimed by the Osborne family and that this John since the death of his father [in 1638] enjoyed the tenements called Court Farm and



## WILLIAM GYBBE, RECTOR

St. Mary ; which indicates relationship between these men. Some relationship between Henry Gybbe and George Gybbe (d. 1606), our known ancestor, is also indicated by the following apparent descent of property :—Henry Gybbe is described as of Hethfelde, Woodbury, in the assessment for Church Rate on the “ hole P’ishers of Woodbury ” in 1535–6,\* and a son of George Gybbe (d. 1606), who was also called George, is described as “ of Heifeild in the parish of Woodbury ” in the Register of Clyst St. George when he was buried there on 19 April 1659.

Now, having given evidence of relationship between William Gybbe the Rector and those of his name in Clyst St. George and Woodbury, it only remains to shew the relationship of the Rector to Gibbs of Fenton.

“ On 7 Sept. 1542 William Gybbe, Clerk, was instituted to the Rectory of Clyst St. Mary, void by the death of Richard Tomlynson on the presentation, with the consent of King Henry VIII, for this turn only of John Cotton gent by reason of the advowson granted to him by John Wadham gent and Johan Hexte widow co-heiress of Stephen Tyll alias Tilley true patrons.”†

John Cotton was probably acting on behalf of the true patrons because he was “ of London ” (and is so described in Vivian’s *Visitations*), and the King’s consent had no doubt to be obtained in London ; but as he married a “ daughter of Cheyne,” who was no doubt Sir John Cheyne of Pinhoe, and as Sir William Courtenay the father-in-law of Thomas Gibbs of Fenton married

Claypitt “ and in right thereof thou [John Baker] dost occupie and enjoy two other seates in the said church which tyme out of mynde and beyond the memory of man now living have belonged and appertayned to the said tenements, &c., &c.”

Thus it is clear that the Bakers owned a moiety of Court Farm contemporaneously with the holding of the other moiety by George Gybbe.

\* See MS. by Matthew Lee of Ebford Woodbury, written about 1761, and containing extracts from the Churchwardens’ Accounts and Registers of Woodbury, copied in Lord Aldenham’s *Genealogical Notes*, Vol. IA, p. 475.

† Translation from *Bishop Veysey’s Register* in the Principal Registry, Exeter. In the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe’s *History of Clyst St. George*, the author gives a version of this passage with Clyst St. Mary in inverted commas, evidently assuming that this was a mistake for Clyst St. George, as he gives Richard Tomlynson as a Rector of Clyst St. George, and William Gybbe as having been appointed to that living on Tomlynson’s death. This, however, is clearly wrong, as William Gybbe as Rector of Clyst St. Mary proved the will of Henry Gybbe in 1549, and was buried at Clyst St. George as *Rector hujus Ecclesie* in 1571. Dr. Oliver does not include Tomlynson in his list of the Rectors of Clyst St. George.

## INFLUENCE OF THOMAS GIBBS

another daughter of Cheyne, John Cotton would have been an uncle of Thomas Gibbs, and might therefore at his nephew's request have appointed William Gibbs to Clyst St. Mary. However this may be, the true patrons were also related to Gibbs of Fenton. Johan Hexte was the widow of John Hexte of Kingston, a place in Staverton, the next parish to Fenton and about 3 miles from it. John Hexte was the son of Thomas\* Hexte, the grandson-in-law of John Gibbs of Fenton according to the *Visitations of Cornwall* under "Hexte,"† and one of the feoffees of his will. Johan Hexte was also an aunt of John Wadham her copatron, for both she and John Wadham's mother were co-heiresses of Stephen Tyll; and John Wadham was, through the Yarde family, a second cousin of Thomas Gibbs, which latter was the owner of Fenton in 1542 when the presentation to Clyst St. Mary was made.‡

Thus, of the three people who were mixed up in the presentation of Clyst St. Mary to William Gibbs, Johan Hexte was a near neighbour of Fenton and the widow of a great-grandson of John Gibbs of Fenton; John Wadham was a second cousin of Thomas Gibbs, the then owner of Fenton; and John Cotton was Thomas's uncle. Therefore we may safely assume that William Gibbs was appointed to Clyst St. Mary through the influence of Thomas Gibbs, the then owner of Fenton, and therefore that they were relations.

The interest which the above-named John Cotton took in William Gybbe is also shewn by the fact that the latter was instituted to the living of Washford Pyne on 18 October 1537 on the presentation of John Cotton gent. and Elizabeth his wife, executor and assign of Thomas Bonifaunt gent. her late husband.§

In support of the general contention that there was a con-

\* Called John in the *Visitations of Cornwall*.

† In the same *Visitations* under "Fortescue," Thomas (or John) Hexte is not given as marrying the daughter of John Fortescue of Wymston and Isabell Gibbs, but the daughter of his brother, John Fortescue of Spridleston.

‡ See Pedigrees in Appendices X and XI.

§ See *Bishop Veysey's Register*, Vol. I, f. 90. William Gybbe evidently resigned this living when he was instituted to Clyst St. George on 11 July 1554, as he apparently still held the living of Clyst St. Mary, and he would not have been allowed to hold more than two livings; and though in *Veysey restored*, f. 23, John Prowt is said to have been admitted to Washford on 28 July 1554 on the free resignation of John Gybbe, this is evidently a mistake for William Gybbe.



## OLD DOCUMENT REFERRED TO

nexion between the Gibbs families of Clyst and Fenton we have "the ancient and much worm-eaten document" to which Lord Aldenham refers in his *Pedigree of Gibbs*, p. xvi, and, though it is not proof, it is difficult to see how the document got into the possession of the Clyst family if they had no connexion with Fenton. Lord Aldenham, writing in 1848 in his *Genealogical Collections*, said: "I have an old worm-eaten board with our arms on one side and on the other 3 descents of the Venton Gibbises ending with the co-heiresses [daughters of William Gibbs of Fenton who died 1570] which has been a long while in our possession, and was always considered, so my mother says, as the pedigree of our family." In his *Pedigree of Gibbs* he adds: "It was issued perhaps to George Gibbs of Clyst St. George when he put up the monument to his father and grandfather [1708]; or more probably to his Exeter cousins or their father, whose wife was a Mauduit, sister, I think, of one who was in his time a member of the College of Arms; and we know that these cousins, as George Gibbs also did, used those Arms."

I remember asking my father where that worm-eaten document was, and he told me that it was lost.

Among other indications of the Fenton and Clyst St. George connexion, which are so slight that they cannot be called evidence, is the fact that in 1619 the administration of the estate of Robert Gibbs of Topsham was granted to his widow and to William Wotton, who may have been a relation of Walter Wotton of Inglebourne, who married the co-heiress of William Gibbs of Fenton.

I have already called attention to the probable connexion between Gibbs of Ugborough and Gibbs of Fenton, and I will now indicate a possible connexion between Gibbs of Ugborough and Gibbs of Clyst St. George.

The Subsidy Rolls shew that Richard and John Gibbs were assessed in 1524 at Ugborough as their namesakes were at Clyst St. George at that date, and judging by their assessments they were all of the same fairly substantial financial standing. Also Richard Gibbs disappears from both places in the Subsidy Roll of 1543, and John continues in both places in the Roll of 1546, and we see from the *Inq. p.m.* of Richard of Ugborough



## UGBOROUGH CONNEXION

that he died in May 1532, and that his son and heir John was of the age of 40 years and more in October 1532. It is therefore just possible that this John was he who was assessed "at Pytte," and that he was the father of the John who was born in 1510 or 1511 and bought Pytte in 1560. Thus Ugborough may be a connecting link between Gibbs of Clyst St. George and Gibbs of Fenton, though I can find no further evidence that the two Johns and the two Richards were the same people.

There is another slight indication of this connexion through the Blackalls or Blackallers, who were very numerous in Ugborough, no fewer than 14 baptisms of Blackalls being registered there between 1539 and 1549 inclusive. George Gibbs of Clyst St. George (d. 1606) married a person called Welthean in 1569, and it is only in the Blackall family that I have been able to find this name in Devon. A Welthedia (Welthean?) Blackall was buried at Ugborough in January 1546-47, and John Blackall (who, I suppose, must have come from Ugborough) is said in Vivian's *Visitations of Devon* to have been Mayor of Totnes in 1555 and to have married Welthean, daughter and heir of John Cliffe.

Of course, nothing that I have written above proves that the connexion between Gibbs of Fenton and Clyst St. George was legitimate, nor, indeed, does it absolutely prove that a connexion existed. At the same time, though I have searched a great number of documents and tried to find a connexion between Gibbs of Clyst and other Gibbs families, notably that of South Perrott, I have been unable to find anything which militates against the Fenton connexion, and I have found much evidence of varying strength to support it. Moreover, the Clyst branch of Gibbs were substantial people who might well have been of an important county family, as witness their purchase of properties and the will of William Gibbs the Rector;\* also it may be noted that they were living in the neighbourhood of property belonging to Gibbs of Fenton—Clyst Hayes and Clyst Honiton being only about 3 miles off. It is noteworthy also that no Gibbs is to be found at Clyst St. George or the adjoining villages until after the Gibbs-Courtenay match in about 1510, and then we find

\* See Appendix VIII.

## FAMILY TRADITION

them there with the Courtenays of Powderham just across the estuary, and Courtenays in Woodbury, adjoining Clyst St. George ; and nothing is more likely than that a branch of the Fenton stock should have been settled in that neighbourhood under the protection of the Courtenays. I may mention here that the family tradition runs that the Gibbs family of Clyst St. George are descended from Courtenay, and it may be that a Gibbs of Clyst married a Woodbury Courtenay, or some daughter of a younger branch of that family. On the other hand, it would appear much more likely that it was known in the Gibbs family of Clyst that they were descended from the Fenton stock and also that a Fenton Gibbs married a Courtenay, and that thus a false tradition arose that the family of Gibbs of Clyst were descended from the Courtenays.

As we have such strong evidence of the descent of the Clyst from the Fenton family of Gibbs, we may now consider how they may be joined up with the Fenton pedigree.

William Gibbs the Rector left money to the poor of Sowton ; and the family of Elizabeth Yarde, the wife of William Gibbs of Fenton the Escheator, lived at Sowton, or at all events many of them were baptized and buried there. For that reason it appeared possible that William the Rector might have been a younger son of William Gibbs the Escheator and Elizabeth Yarde. On the other hand, as Sowton is quite close to Clyst St. Mary he may have had other reasons for his interests in that place, and moreover, if he had been a son of the Escheator he would have been an uncle of the last Gibbs of Fenton who died in 1570 ; and, as he himself died in 1571, this is improbable. It is still more improbable, if not impossible, that he should have been the son of any other Gibbs of Fenton ; therefore, as it is evident that he was closely connected with Fenton, it is probable that he was a grandson of a Gibbs of Fenton, and the only one whose dates would fit in with that conjecture is William, who died in his father's lifetime before 1487, whom we will therefore assume to have been the grandfather of the Rector. Now the Rector was almost certainly the brother of George who bought Claypitte, as he made the son of George his residuary legatee. George was evidently quite young in 1524, as he was assessed " in wages " on that date,



## CONJECTURAL PEDIGREE

and we know that John, who bought Pytte and was also assessed "in wages" at that date, was at most 14 years old. Therefore we may presume that this George (who was assessed at Clyst St. George) as well as the Rector were sons of one of the three Gibbsses—John, Richard or Thomas—who, as older men, were assessed "in goods" at Clyst St. George or Woodbury in 1524. We know nothing more about Richard and Thomas except that, like their contemporary John, they were not included in the assessment of 1543; and, as we know that John Gibbs was assessed "at Pytte" in goods in 1524, it is more likely that it was he who was the father of the Gibbs with the same Christian name who bought Pytte in 1560, and therefore, by our hypothesis, the father also of George who bought Claypitte and of William the Rector. We know by his deposition, already quoted, that John who bought Pytte was born in 1510, therefore his father could hardly have been a son of William Gibbs of Fenton the Escheator, who was born in 1471; and this adds to the probability that his father was a son of the Gibbs of Fenton who died before October 1487, and therefore that he was a younger brother of the Escheator, as may also have been the older Gibbsses of Clyst and Woodbury who were assessed in goods in 1524.

If the supposition be correct that John who bought Pytte and George who bought Claypitte were brothers, it is certain, as I have shewn above, that George was the elder; therefore it would be quite reasonable that William Gibbs the Rector should have chosen the son of the elder brother as his residuary legatee. (See Appendix XIII, which gives the above conjectural descents in pedigree form.)

As stated in the Preface, the researches on which this paper is based were not continued after the year 1913, and at that date there were still a number of records which had not been indexed, especially in the reign of Henry VI, therefore information may still come to light from these sources or from Gibbs' depositions in suits where they were not the principals. At the same time, the search up to 1913 has been fairly thorough, and has included the *Inquisitiones post mortem* and wills of all who seem to have been connected in any way with the family of Gibbs.



## APPENDIX I\*

### FURTHER REFERENCES TO THE FENTONS OF DEVON, AND REFERENCES TO THE FENTONS OF FENTON VACYE, CO. CORNWALL

IN addition to the Devonshire Fentons mentioned in the text, the following of that name were assessed in the Subsidy Rolls of A.D. 1327 and 1332 and the Stannary Rolls of the fourteenth century :—

- A.D. 1327. Subsidy Roll. William de Fenton for the Hundred of "Blake Toriton."  
A.D. 1332. Subsidy Roll. John for the City of Exeter.  
A.D. 1338 and 1347. Stannary Roll. William for the "Ant. dmca. de Sheftbe" [Shebbear].  
A.D. 1348. Stannary Roll. Drogo and John for Rushford.  
A.D. 1349. Stannary Roll. William for South Tawton.  
A.D. 1351. Stannary Roll. Drogo and Thomas for North Tawton.  
A.D. 1374. Stannary Roll. Drogo and John for Rushford. Thomas and Phillip for the Hundred of Teign-bridge. William for "Killeby." Walter for Ludbrook, Hundred of Ermington.

There is a deed dated 1361 quoted in Vivian's *Visitations of Devon* under "Furze" which shews that John de Fenton was the son and heir of Thomas and Joan his wife.

Mr. Hugh Watkin, author of *Totnes Guild and Medieval Town*, tells me that there was another Fenton near North Tamerton in Cornwall called Fenton Vacye, and he gives me the following information :—

Walter de Vacy's name occurs in 1201 in Feet of Fines C.32, and he and his father held Kingswear near Dartmouth, under William Buzun, whose family lived between Dartmouth and

\* See p. 4.

## EARLY REFERENCES TO FENTONS

Dittisham and further up the Dart in the neighbourhood of Buckfastleigh. Mr. Watkin quotes documents from Pole (no doubt unpublished ones) which shew that "Walter de Vacy gave to Adam de Fenton all my land at Fenton" (this deed being undated) and also that "Sara de Vacy sister and heir of Walter de Vasey in my widowhood have granted to Adam de Fentona my son and confirmed the grant which the aforesaid Walter made to Adam de Fentona my son and heir of all his land of Fentona," dated temp. Hen. III. Both these deeds are witnessed by obvious Cornishmen, the Prior of Launceston, Thomas de Estcot, Roger de Eggabara [Egbeare in North Tamerton] and others ; as is also another deed, temp. Hen. III, granting an acre in Fentona to Adam de Vacy [*i.e.*, de Fenton] by the Convent of Vallis Floride. Without question, therefore, the Adam de Fenton mentioned in these deeds was of Fenton Vacy, and no doubt the land also. On the other hand, an Adam de Fenton was connected with land in S.W. Devon about that time, as in the Feet of Fines, d. 471, 13 June 1249, Ralph de Punchardun [whose family lived on the Dart] complains at Exeter that Robert Buzun [of whose family Walter de Vacy held land in Kingsweare] distrained him for the service of one knight's fee in respect of tenements which the said Ralph held of Adam de Fenton as middle lord—to wit, as to one quarter knight's fee in Kingston [Ermington Hundred ?].

Also one R—— de Fenton stood surety for someone in the Totnes Guild in the twelfth century, and the name of John de Fenton also appears as a witness in 1306 to an exchange of rights in the water of the Port of Dartmouth.

The de Fentons of Fenton Vacy certainly owned land in S.W. Devon ; and this and the fact that we find the Christian names Walter and Adam in that family and Walter de Fenton at Buckfastleigh and Adam de Fenton at Dartington later on makes it likely that they were all of one family and that they gave their name to the Fenton in Dartington ; though it must be remembered that Walter and Adam were both common names at that period.

## APPENDIX II\*

### MABEL DE FENTON AND POWDERHAM. PROOF THAT THE COURTENAYS OBTAINED POWDERHAM FROM ADAM AND MABEL DE FENTON

MABEL DE FENTON, the heiress of Powderham, was the daughter of Thomas de Halgheville, by Katherine, the daughter and heiress of John de Powderham by Agnes his wife (who subsequently married Henry de Norton). Katherine was under age in 1334, and so even was her elder sister (who died childless); therefore Mabel, who was married to Adam de Fenton before 1351, must have been a child of not more than 16 when she married. Mabel was the fifth in descent of her family to hold Powderham, the overlord being the Earl of Hereford. Hugh de Courtenay, Earl of Devon, received the overlordship of Powderham with his wife Margaret, daughter of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, and in 1352 he bought the reversion of Powderham from Adam de Fenton and Mabel in the event of their dying without issue. In 1361 he altered the entail of Powderham in favour of his younger son Thomas de Courtenay. "Mabel de Fenton Domina de Powderham" freed serfs in 1386 at Powderham (see Bishop Brantingham's Register); and as Sir Philip Courtenay succeeded to Powderham in 1391 on the death of his mother it is evident that Thomas de Courtenay predeceased his mother and that Mabel de Fenton died childless between 1386 and 1391. The above disposes of the statement which has been universally accepted (*e.g. Complete Peerage*, ed. Vicary Gibbs, Vol. IV, p. 324), that Powderham came to the Courtenays through the marriage of Hugh Courtenay to Margaret Bohun. The overlordship of Powderham, which was worth little or nothing,† came to them in that way, but Powderham itself came to them by the lucky purchase of the reversion from Mabel de Fenton failing heirs of her body.

\* See p. 4.

† See Chanc. *Inq. p.m.*, Ed. III, File 88, No. 8 for writ of *Cerciorari* issued 18 Feb., 21 Ed. III, eleven years after the death of John de Bohun, Earl of Hereford.



## COURTENAYS OBTAIN POWDERHAM

I am indebted to Mr. G. W. Watson for the pedigree of Mabel de Fenton, and for the above explanation of the two following Feet of Fines which show the purchase of the reversion of Powderham by Hugh Courtenay and the settlement of the reversion on his son Thomas.

In the Feet of Fines, Devon, Easter, 26 Ed. III [A.D. 1352], File 54, No. 243, Adam de Fenton and Mabel his wife convey the manor and advowson of Powderham to John de Southdone parson of "Honeton," John de Stratton chaplain, and Walter de Brankescombe ; and these people regrant the property to Adam and Mabel and the heirs of their bodies. If however Mabel should die without heir, then the property is to go to Hugh de Courtenay, Earl of Devon, and Margaret his wife and the heirs of the same Earl.

Feet of Fines, Devon, Easter, 35 Ed. III [A.D. 1361], File 57, No. 313, William de Wyke parson of Ken and Ralph Shyldyngford grant to Adam de Fenton and Mabel two parts of the manor of Powderham to hold to them and the heirs of Mabel begotten by Adam ; and as to the third part, which Henry de Norton and Agnes his wife hold in dower of the said Agnes of the inheritance of William de Wyke with reversion to him and Ralph Shyldyngford, that is also to go to Mabel and the heirs of Mabel ; and if Mabel die without heirs of her body by the said Adam the premises are to remain to Hugh de Courtenay, Earl of Devon, and Margaret his wife, and after their death to Thomas de Courtenay their son for ever.

### APPENDIX III

#### REFERENCES TO GIBBS AND FENTON IN THE SUBSIDY AND STANNARY ROLLS OF DEVON FROM 1327 TO 1622

- No. 95 Assessment of a twentieth granted 1 Ed. III. [1327-8] 34 m.  
 — Hundr de Colrugge [Coleridge, wherein are Harburton  
 6 and Ashprington]  
     Christina Gibbe *vid.*  
     [Assessed for Harburton 1332]  
 Hundr de Blaketoriton  
     Willus de Fentone *xijd.*  
 Hundr de Teynbrugg [wherein are "Teyngton" and  
     Ashburton]  
     Galfr Gibbe *vjd.*  
     [Galf Gille was assessed for "Teyngton" 1332]  
 Hundr de Stanburgh [wherein are Dartington and Rattery]  
     Galfrus Gybbe *xxd.*  
     Adam de Fenton *xd.*  
 Hundred de Ermyngton  
     Mich. Gibbe *viijd.*  
     Robtus Gibbe *xijd.*  
 Hundr de Braunton [wherein is Barnstaple]  
     Henr. Gibbe *vid.*  
     Thoms Gibbe *viijd.*  
 Hundr de Buddele Est [wherein is Saltcombe Regis]  
     Galfr Gibbe *vid.*  
     [Assessed for Saltcombe Regis in 1332]  
 Hundr de Halberton  
     Willus Gibbe *vid.*  
 Burgus de Kyngesbrugg  
     Johnes Gibbe *ixd.*
- No. (95) a° 1327 Copy of a portion of Lay Subs. 95/6 a° 1327 for the  
 — Hundr. of Stanborough.  
 (6) Waltus atte Torre *vijd.* Wymundus atte Torre *vijd.*  
     Steph de Stokwille *vjd.* Johus Hora *vid.*  
     Johus de Coryaton *vjd.* Willus de Brounston *viijd.*  
     Galfr. Hora *xd.* Ricus Noreys *iijs. iiijd.*  
     Galfrus Gybbe *xxd.*

# SUBSIDY AND STANNARY ROLLS OF DEVON

Of these Wymund atte Torre, Stephen Stokwill, William de Brounston and a Hore appear in the 1332 Roll as assessed for Rattery in the Hundred of Stanborough; therefore it is clear that Geoffrey Gybbe was assessed there in 1327.

No. 95 Taxatio decime et quinte dec. a° vi Ed. III. [1332-3] 27 m.

— Hundr de Stanburgh Dertyngt

7 Taxatores—Riçus Rake ijs.

Adam de Fenton ijs.

No Gibbe in the Hundred of Stanburgh this year.

Hundr de Wytherugg

Morchard } Walto Gibba xijd.  
Crewes }

Hundr de Wonford

Baggtorre : Walt Gibbe viijd.

„ Jordano Gibbe xvijd.

Combe in tynhed : Johne Gibbe vs.

Hundr de Teyngbr.

Teyngton R. : Galfro Gille xijd.

[Galfrus Gibbe assessed for this Hundred 1327]

Hundr de Blake Toriton

holābr : Rico Gibbe xijd.

Rogo Gibbe xijd.

Hundr de Braunton

m̄wod : Henr. Gibbe xvijd.

Thoma Gibbe xvijd.

[Both assessed for this Hundred 1327]

Hundr de Colrugge

Hurbton : Cristina Gilbe xd.

Stokenh<sup>a</sup><sub>m</sub> : Rado. Gible ijs.

[Christina Gibbe assessed for this Hundred 1327]

Hundr de Ermynton

Cornwod. Robto Gilbe xd.

Kyngston. Miche. Gibbe xijd.

[Mich Gibbe, Robtus Gibbe, assessed for this Hundred 1327]

Hundr de Buddeleghe Est.

Saltcombe : Galfro Gibbe xvjd.

[Assessed for this Hundred 1327]

Civitas Exon

Johne de Fentone xvd.

Burgus de Kyngesbrugge

Johne Gibbe viijd.

[Johnes Gibbe assessed here 1327]



## SUBSIDY AND STANNARY ROLLS OF DEVON

No. 95 Abstract of collector's account of the 1st year's grant of 15ths  
 — and 10th granted 11 Ed. III [1328-9]. Stannaries with  
 13 tinnars' names.

Hundr de Ermyngton	
Decena de Cornwode	
Robto Gibbe	ijs.
Antiquo dm° de Sheftbe	
Willmo de Fenton	iijs.
Hundr de Plymptome	
Decena de Plymphone	
ead. decena :	
Johne Gibbe	iijs. vjd.

No. 95 Abstract of collector's account of the 2nd year's grant of  
 — 15ths and 10ths granted of the King's Stannaries in Devon  
 14 11 Ed. III. 6 m.

Hundred de Ermynton	
decena de Cornewode.	
Robte Gibbe	[amount illegible]
Ant. dm̄a de Sheftbe	
Willmo de Fenton	iijs.
Hundr de Plympton	
decena de Plymphone	
Johne Gibbe	iijs. vjd.

No. 95 Abstract of the 3rd year's grant of fifteenths and tenths account  
 — of Jacobe de Cokyngton et Mathei de Crouthorn. co. Devon.  
 15 Stannators. 12 Ed. III [1338-9] 9 m.

Hundr de Ermyngton  
 decena de Cornewode  
 No Gibbs this time.  
 Plympton hundred occurs with its tithings of Bakkemore,  
 Shagh ffernhill, lughtorre, &c., but Plymphone tithing is  
 absent.

No. 95 Abstract of collectors' account of the first year's grant of a  
 — 15th and 10th. Compoti Jacobi de Cokyngton et Willo de  
 17 Feraris collectorem. xv° et x° biennal. Reg. [Ed. III] a° xviiij.  
 Stannaries. 4 m.

Hundr de Wonford  
 decena de Rishford.

Here follow the names of 6 stannators, including :

Stann.	Johe de Fenton	iijd.
	Gregorie de Fenton	iijd.

## SUBSIDY AND STANNARY ROLLS OF DEVON

- No. 97 Compoti Jacobi de Cokynghton et Thome de Raleigh collectorem  
 — xv & x, &c. concessa in com Devon a° xvij &c. pro secundo  
 18 anno (19 Ed. III character) 3 m.

This roll seems deficient. No Gibbs.

- No. 95 Stannary Roll, 20 Ed. III [1346-7]. With names of stannators  
 — working in the Stannaries of Devon. Also Commission  
 12 appointing Tho. de Shareshull and Alan de Assh, Barons of  
 the Exchequer, to enquire *re* the miners employed in the  
 Stannaries.

Hundr de Ermynton  
                   de Decena de Cornwode xixs.  
                   xv<sup>am</sup> staññ in eadē dec. xs. xd.  
                   de Robto Gibbe ijs.

Hundr de Plympton  
                   de Decena de Plymphone  
                   Staññ in ead dec<sup>a</sup>  
                   de Johes Gibbe iijs. vjd.  
                   Ant dm de Sheftbre  
                   Willo Fenton iijs.

In a general list of stannators apart from the tithings  
                   where they inhabit are :—  
                   Joh Gilbe iijs. iiijd.  
                   Wills Fenton ijs.

- No. 95 Compotus Galfr Malherbe & Alan de Esse et ———  
 — [obliterated]. Collect. x et xv primi anni triennal in com.  
 20 Devon. Ed. III (? 22nd). 6 m.

Hundr de Wonford  
                   decena de Ryshford  
                   Drogo de Fenton id.  
                   Johe de Fenton ijd.  
                   Hundr de Ermyngton  
                   decena de Cornewode (no Gibbs)  
                   Antiq dnum de Suthtawton  
                   Willmo de ffenton viijd.

- No. 95 Comp. Johannis Pollard Rad Schillyngford Ric de la Werthe  
 — Robtus Noble Mauricius Rygge. Coll. x et xv secundi anni  
 21 triennal. 4 m.

Hundr de Northtawton  
                   de Burgus de Aisrañ  
                   Willms Gybb xviijd.  
                   A very faded roll, much illegible.

# SUBSIDY AND STANNARY ROLLS OF DEVON

- No. 95 Exon. Inquis. taken 22 Ed. III [1348-9] showing names of  
 — persons holding knights' fees in several hundreds in  
 24<sub>a</sub> Devon. 7 m.  
 No Gibbs.
- No. 95 25 Ed. III [1351-2]. Breve originale cum returnis particule  
 — Stanniorum xv<sup>e</sup> et x<sup>e</sup> triennialium Rg a laicis a<sup>o</sup> xxii<sup>o</sup>  
 22 concessarum in Comitatu Devoniam annotata in compoto  
 Johannis Pollard et sociorum suorum collectorum dictarum  
 xv<sup>ie</sup> et x<sup>e</sup> de secundo anno earundem. 3 m.  
 Hund de Northtauton  
 Drogo de Fenton *ijd.*  
 Thoma de Fenton *ijd.*
- No. 95 Nomina Stannatores in curia Ayshperton in Com Devon.  
 — 47 Ed. III [1353-4]. 3 m.  
 28 Hundr de Teyngbrge. In dec. de Ayshptn.  
 Willus Gebba *viiid.*  
 Willus Gybba Jun<sup>r</sup> *viiid.*  
 [The final "e" and "a" appear to be interchangeable  
 and there are many instances of Gille and Gilla.]  
 Hund de Stanbr. In dec de Dipeforde :  
 Wills Gibbe clerk *ijs. vjd.*  
 Hund de Stanb. in dec de Langeford  
 Ricus Gilbe *xd.*
- No. 95 Nomina stann. in cur. stannariæ de Chaggeford. x<sup>e</sup> & xv<sup>a</sup> &c.  
 — 47 Ed. III. 4 m.  
 29 Hund de Wonford  
 dec. de Rishford.  
 Johes Fenton *xijd.*  
 Hundr de Teynbrugge  
 dec. de hedon  
 Thom<sup>a</sup> Fenton *vjd.*  
 Phus de Fenton *vjd.*
- No. 95 Nomina Stann Curia Stannariæ de Plympton tax ad x<sup>me</sup> et xv<sup>ma</sup>  
 — dni Regis in Com Devon concessas a<sup>o</sup> r r Ed tci XLVII. 2 m.  
 30 In decena de Plympton  
 Johes Gybba [amount illegible]  
 decena de Lodbrok  
 Johes Gibbe *viiid.*  
 decena de Shagh [4 m. N.W. of Cornewode]  
 Walt. Gybbes *viiid.*  
 decena de Cornewode  
 Ricus Gybbe *vjd.*  
 Ricus Gibbe *vjd.*



## SUBSIDY AND STANNARY ROLLS OF DEVON

- No. 95 Nomina Stann cur. stann. de Plympton taxat ad x<sup>am</sup> et xv<sup>am</sup>  
 — in Com Devon cum Inquis.  
 31 decena de Plympton  
     Johes Gibba xiij*d.*  
     decena de Cornewode (no Gibb)  
     decena de Rattrew hund Stanbgh (no G.)  
     decena de — [name gone]  
     Willus Gibba xiij*d.*
- No. 95 Nomina stann. &c. xv<sup>a</sup> & x<sup>e</sup>. 47 Ed. III. Apparently an  
 — incomplete roll.  
 32
- No. 95 Nomina Stann. cur de Plympton tax x<sup>am</sup> et xv<sup>am</sup> Regi a laic  
 — in Com Devon concess.  
 33 Hundr de Wonford (dec. de Risford) :  
     Johnes Fenton iiij*d.*  
     Drog Fenton iiij*d.*  
     Johnes Gibile iiij*d.*  
     decena de Shiredon  
     Ric Gybbe [very faded]  
     de man<sup>n</sup> de Ermyngton  
     Ric. Gibba xiiij*d.*  
     decena de Shagh (hund de Erm<sup>tn</sup>)  
     Walt. Gibbe vj*d.*  
     decena de Killebn  
     Will. Fenton vd.  
     decena de Dupeford  
     Willo Gibba viiij*d.*  
     Burgus de Ayshpton  
     Willms Gibba vij*d.*  
     decena de lodebrok (hund de Erm<sup>tn</sup>)  
     Walt Fenton ijs.  
     Hundr de Plympton  
     De ten prior i<sup>bm</sup>  
     Joh Gibba viiij*d.*  
     Hundr de Stanbr.  
     Decena de Dene p[ri]or  
     Will Gilba xiij*d.*  
     Decena de Rattre  
     4 stannators, but no G.
- No. 95 51 Ed. III [1357-8] Comp. Ri. de Stapelton Joh. Fitzpayn  
 — chivalier Will. Warland, Will Malherbe, Hen. Thorn. Will  
 34 Fortescue et al coll. subs quatuor denar &c. A<sup>o</sup> li E. III.  
     (No names of taxpayers given.)

## SUBSIDY AND STANNARY ROLLS OF DEVON

- No. 95 51 Ed. III. Comp Joh Hanley Benedicti Botesdale W<sup>m</sup> Clerk  
 — et Thome Asshedene coll subsidii quatuor denar de capite  
 35 Regi E. tertio laicis &c. de villa de Dertmuth  
 Dertemuth subs. iiij*d.* de capite.  
 Nichol Gibbe & sa femē viij*d.*

There are quite a number of other poll tax returns in rolls, but they only witness sums total received and do not name persons taxed.

- No. 95 A file of 25 Indentures witnessing sums total received from the  
 — collectors of the subsidy of 4 pence from the laity granted  
 50 51 Ed. III within the tythings in the hundred of East Budleigh.

Tything de Clyst St. George. Indent. betw. Ric. Stapeldon miles et Rico Hamme Rogo Durant Walt Reygge collect. xi<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup> dtd. 13 April 51 Ed. III. No taxpayers named except the collectors.

- No. 95 Various portions of a Roll or Rolls of the collection of 15ths  
 — and 10ths in the co. of Devon in the reign of Ed. III. 8 m.  
 56 Very fragmentary scraps remounted on clean parchment.  
 No Gibbs noted.

- No. 95 (21 Ri. 2 character). Comp. Joh. Sherman de Honyton Joh  
 — Prentys de Honyton &c. coll. unius xv & x.  
 64 Only sums total in each tithing in the hundreds of Clyston, Colyton, Colrugge, Larugge, West Bud. and E.B. and Stanburgh.

- No. 95 Inq. taken at Exeter on the Wednesday next after Easter  
 — 6 Hen. IV before John Chulseldon Sheriff of Devon et al.  
 69 collectors of the subsidy granted in the last Parliament for the defence of the realm, viz. of 20*s.* on every 20 pounds land or rent. Shewing the names of persons chargeable to the same.  
 No Gibbs.

- No. 95 (13 H. IV 1401-2). Inquis capta apud Exon in pleno com ibidem  
 — tent die Martis xxiiij die marcii anno pp heur quarta post  
 77 conquestum duodecimo coram Thoma Beaumont & sociis suis commissionariis dni Regis, &c., &c.

The names of the jurors are Walter Reynald, John Copleston, Walter Pollard, John Fortescu, John Basett, Thomas Reymond, William Gybbes, and others.

## SUBSIDY AND STANNARY ROLLS OF DEVON

The schedule annexed is headed Subsidy of 6/8 on every 20<sup>li</sup>.

Hugo Courtenay chiualer senior	lxx <sup>li</sup>
Ricus Chambnoun chivaler	lij <sup>li</sup>
Johes Wadham c̄hr	xx <sup>li</sup>
Jōhna que fuit ux Johis Courtenay c̄hr	xx <sup>li</sup>
Ricus Courtenay c̄ticus	c <sup>li</sup>
Alex Chambnoun	xl <sup>li</sup>
Oto Champnon	xl <sup>li</sup>
Johes Wotton	xx <sup>li</sup>
Johes Gambon	xx <sup>li</sup>
Phus Boterford	xx <sup>l</sup>
Johes Govys	xl <sup>li</sup>
Thomas Berkelegh c̄hr	lx <sup>li</sup>

The parchment has evidently been cut down and the names of William Gybbes and some of the other jurors do not appear in the list of those taxed on every £20.

- No. 95 Alien Subsidy Roll. 18 Hen. VI [1439-40]. 7 m.  
 — No Gibbs.  
 100
- No. 95 Alien Subsidy granted 20 Henry VI. Inquis. 25 Hen. VI.  
 — No Gibbs.  
 106
- No. 95 Alien Subsidy 38-39 Henry VI.  
 — No Gibbs.  
 113
- No. 95 Compus Wills Gibbes Johis Denet de Otrey Chechester Jun  
 — Johis Coll de Northtawton Johis Kelly & Robti Calleggh Coll.  
 134 p'me integre xv<sup>me</sup> & x<sup>e</sup> s 12 Hen. VII [1496-7].  
 No names except as above. A large piece of the parchment about 2 by 5 inches is gone.
- No. 96 15 Henry VIII [1523-4]. Assessment of a Subsidy on inhabitants of the Hundreds of Witheridge and Winkley. 14 m.  
 — No Gibbs.  
 138
- No. 96 14-15 Henry VIII. This Indenture made the xx<sup>th</sup> day of  
 — December the xv yere of the reign of King Henry the viij  
 140 witnesseth that Richard Yerde John Hexte & Thomasio ffortescu Esquiere thre of the comyssion's in the county of Devon by the auctorytie of ye kyngs lyras patent and other the directyd deputyd & assigned to & for the execucion of all that to the same apptayneth so & by the grant of a subside to our sou<sup>n</sup> lord the kyne in his last pliament by him



# SUBSIDY AND STANNARY ROLLS OF DEVON

held at London of the ley people . . . of the ffyrste payment of the said subside &c. Said Cōmyssion's have namyd & deputyd John Copleston of Coṽston Esq John Cole of Slade John Arscot of Holsworthy & John Strobridge & Walter Yonge of Colyton & every of them the foure heygh collectors of the said first payment of the said subsidy in the said hundreds assessed [Exminster and Teynbridge] in the pre- send 15<sup>th</sup> yere at the restaite to be made. 13 m.

Hundred of Exmister.

Kenton

John Gybbe in goods lxs. to the subsidy xviiij*d*.

Dawlysshe

John Gybbe in goods vii<sup>li</sup> „ iijs. vjd.

No. 96 Similar assessment for the Hundreds of Haytor and Coleridge.  
— 15<sup>th</sup> Hen. VIII. Cert. dtd. 20 Dec.

143

Bryxham m. 26

Rychard Gybbe in goods iiij<sup>li</sup> subsidy ijs.

John Gybbe „ xl<sup>li</sup> „ xls.

No. 96 Assessment of the first payment of the subsidy granted  
— 15 Hen. VIII. Hundreds of Hartland & Blachtorriton.

145

Hundred of Hertlond

Wulfardysworthy : m 1.

John Gybbe in goods xls. subsidy xij*d*.

Hundred of Blak Toryton.

Hatherleigh.

Wyllyam Gubbe in goods xx*s*. to subsidy iiij*d*.

John Gybbe „ xx*s*. „ iiij*d*.

Northlew.

Wyllyam Gybbe „ vi<sup>li</sup> „ iijs.

Raffe Gybbe „ xx*s*. „ iiij*d*.

John Gybbe „ xx*s*. „ iiij*d*.

No. 95 Assessment of the 1st payment of the subsidy 15 Hen. VIII.  
— Hundred of Wonford.

146 Imperfect and so faded as to require chemical treatment.

No. 95 Assessment of subsidy 15 Hen. VIII for the Hundreds of  
— Ermyngton and Stanborough.

149 Soiled and damaged—but repaired. 22 m.

Hundred of Ermyngton.

Vgborough m 5.

John Gybbe in goods v<sup>li</sup> to subs. ijs. vjd.

Newton fferrers.

John Gybbe „ xij<sup>li</sup> „ xijs.

# SUBSIDY AND STANNARY ROLLS OF DEVON

Hundred of Stanborough.

Some parts of this, stained, damaged and imperfect.  
No Gibbs visible.

- No. 96 Assessment of subsidy 15 Hen. VIII for the Hundreds of  
— Baunton, Hayridge, Tiverton and Halberton. 28 m.  
150 Hundred of Hayridge  
pochia de Bradnynch. m.A.8.  
Johes Gybbe in bonis vi<sup>li</sup> tax. iijs.

- No. 96 Assessment of subsidy of 15 Hen. VIII [1523-4]. Hundreds  
— of East Budleigh, Colyton and Otery Seynt Marie.  
151 Devon. This estrete and certificath made x<sup>th</sup> day of  
December the xvi<sup>th</sup> yere of the reyne of our Soveraigne  
Lord Kyng Henry the VIII by John Gilberd, Gilbert  
Seyncler Esquyers and Richard Haydon iij of the  
Commissioners auctorysed by the Kynges letters  
patentes for the sessyng of the secunde subside grantyd  
to oure seyd Soverayne Lord the Kyng at the last  
parlement and appoynted to the hundreds of Est  
Budleigh, Colyton and Otery Seynt Marie to the Barons  
of the Kynges Exchequer at Westmynster for the  
Accompt thereof to be taken of Robert Byrt John  
Somaster, Esquyrs, John Strobryge the elder marchaunt  
and John Beapell yeoman yn the seyd Countie and of  
ayther of the iiij hy3gh collectors namyd and apoynted  
by all the Commyssioners auctorysed by the seyd letters  
patentes for the recevyng accomptyng and paying of  
the secunde cessyng and payment of the seyd subside  
yn to the Kynges receyte of his exchequer at Westmyster  
to the use of oure seyd souerayngne Lord the Kyng  
and to the Tresorer of the Kynges Chamber. The  
somes of money of every of the parischens within yn  
the seyd hundreds particularly and holly hereafter  
ensuyth.

Hundred of Est Budleigh.

Woodbury psh.

Andreas Gylbe	p ead (bon.)	xxs.	tax	iiij <i>d</i> .
Alicia Courtenay vidua	p bon. vi <sup>li</sup>	„	iijs.	
Henricus Gilbe	p bon. vi <sup>li</sup>	„	iijs.	
Thomas Gylbe	p bon. viii <sup>li</sup>	„	iiijs.	

In 96/183 these three Gilbes appear clearly as Gybbe.  
Budeleggh.

Vincentius Gibbe	p bon. lxs.	tax	xvii <i>d</i> .
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# SUBSIDY AND STANNARY ROLLS OF DEVON

Aylesbeare.

Johnes Gilbe p bon. iiij<sup>li</sup> tax ijs.

In 96/183 this man appears clearly as Gybbe.

Ottertton.

Johnes Gibbe p bon. lxxvjs. viiid. tax xvid.

Clyst Sci Georgii

Ricus Gybbe p bon. vi<sup>li</sup> „ iijjs.

Johnes Gybbe at Pytte p bon. cs. „ ijs. vjd.

Johes Gybbe p vad. xxjs. „ iiijd.

Georgius Gybbe p vad. xxjs. „ iiijd.

Waltus Gybbe p vad. xxjs. „ iiijd.

No. 96 Similar assessment for the hundreds of Axmyster and Hemyok.

— “Estrete and certificath endentyd” attached dated xx Jany.

152 xvi Henry VIII. 2nd payment. 14 m.

Honiton.

John Gybys in wag. xxjs. tax iiijd.

No. 96 Subsidy assessment 14-15 Hen. VIII. 2nd payt. for the  
— hundreds of Plympton and Roborough.

153 Plymmouth.

Xpofer Gybbys in goods xliijs. iiijd. subs. xiiid.

Sheave.

Robert Gybbe „ xxjs. „ iiijd.

Willm. Gybbe „ xls. „ xijd.

Plympton hundred. No Gibbs.

No. 96 Similar assessment for the hundreds of Wonford and Clyston—

— 2nd payment of same subs. 18 m.

154 No Gibbs.

No. 96 Assessment of subsidy 14-15 Henry VIII. Exeter. Imperfect.

— 7 m.

155 St. George (parish)

John Gybbys in bon. xls. subs. xijd.

No. 95 Assessment of subsidy 14-15 Hen. VIII for the hundreds of

— Braunton and Shirwell. 7 m.

156 Hundred of Braunton m. 2.

Parish of do.

Thomas Gybbe [amount illegible.]

John Gabbe in goods vi<sup>li</sup> subs. iijjs.

Burynarber.

John Gebbe in goods vi<sup>li</sup> subs. iijjs.



## SUBSIDY AND STANNARY ROLLS OF DEVON

No. 95 Assessment of subsidy 14-15 Hen. VIII—2nd payment for the  
 — hundreds of Ermyngton and Stanborough. 21 m.

159 The hundred of Stanborough.

The psshe of Dertyngton.

Wylliam Gybbes Esquyre yn lands xxx<sup>li</sup> subs. xxxs.

Thomas Gybbes in lands . . . . xxx<sup>li</sup> „ xxxs.

The hundred of Ermyngton.

Modbury.

John Gylbe in goods cs. subs. ijs. vjd.

Ugboroughe.

Ryc. Gybbe in goods v<sup>li</sup> subs. ijs. vjd.

John Gybbe „ v<sup>li</sup> „ ijs. vjd.

Cornewode. No Gibbs.

No. 95 Assessment of subsidy 2nd payment 15 Hen. VIII for the  
 — hundreds of Shebbeare and Fremyngton.

161 No Gibbs.

No. 96 Certificate dated 10 Jany 17 Henry VIII. States Commissioners,  
 — High Collectors and petty collectors for collecting subsidy in  
 166 the hundreds of Teygnbridge and Exminster; contains part  
 of the assessment, that for Teynbridge hundred, but  
 Exminster hundred is absent. No Gibbs.

No. 96 Ditto *re* 3rd year's payment in hundreds of Wonford and  
 — Clyston. No Gibbs.

167

No. 96 Certificate taken 10 Jany 17 Hen. VIII by Johan Gylberd &  
 — Richard Haidon the Commyss<sup>n</sup> autorysed by the Kynges  
 178 letters patent for the sessyng of the third subsidy &c. granted  
 in the last parliament & appoynted to the hundreds of East  
 Budleigh Oly Ste Marie & Colyton &c., &c.

Appears to be a tax on lands and tenements. Clyst St.  
 George not mentioned. The return for E. Bud.  
 hundred appears to be applied to only a few places, and  
 the other two hundreds are absent.

No. 96 Assessment for the whole county (*vide* catalogue), but this is  
 — wrong. The only assessment return giving taxpayers is one  
 180 dated Exon 10 Jany 18 Hen. VIII.

Only about 2 names in each of 12 parishes.

Parish St. Mary de Arc.

Wylliam Gybb (?) in goods ccliijs. subs. xiijs.

No. 96 Assessment of the third payment of subsidy for East Budleigh  
 — hundred & Otery St. Marie & Colyton, Hemyock & Axminster.

181 Only a few names in each parish. No Gibbs.

## SUBSIDY AND STANNARY ROLLS OF DEVON

No. 96 Indentures certifying persons chargeable for subsidy and  
 — appointing high collectors 4 Ap. 15 Hen. VIII in several  
 182 hundreds of Devon.

Hundred of Westbuddlegh.

Parochia de Cheryton ffytzpayn.

Johne Gibbe p bon. ix<sup>li</sup> to the Kyng. ivs. vid.

No. 96 Assessment of the subsidy of 15 Henry VIII for the hundreds  
 — of East Budleigh, Ottery St. Mary and Colyton.

183 Devon. The estrete and certificath made the xx<sup>th</sup> day of  
 December the xv<sup>th</sup> yere of the Reyngne of O<sup>r</sup> Souayne  
 lord Kyng henry the viij<sup>th</sup> by Johan Gilberd Gilbert  
 Seyntcler esquyers and Richard Haidon Gent iij of the  
 Commyssioners auctorysed by the Kyngs letters patent  
 for the cessyng of the subsedy graunted to o<sup>r</sup> sayd  
 souayne lorde the Kynge at the last plament and  
 appoynted to the hundreds of Estbuddelegh and  
 Colyton &c. to the barons of the Kyngs exchequer at  
 Westmyster for ye accompt thereof to be takyn of  
 Johan Coppleston of Coppleston of the sayd county  
 Esquyer Johnn Cole of Slade yn the said countye gent.,  
 Johnn Addyscote of hodysworthy yn the sayd county  
 marchaunt and John Strobryg the yonger of Colyton  
 yn the sayd countye marchaunt & every of them ye iiij  
 hygh collectors &c. &c. recevyng accomptyng & paying  
 of the first sessyng and payment of ye sayd subsedy, &c.

Est buddelegh hundred

Woodbury (parish).

Thomas Gybbe sessed at the subsedy for his goods  
 viii<sup>li</sup> tax iiij s.

Andrew Gybbe sessed at the subsedy for wag.  
 xxs. tax iiij d.

Henry Gybbe sessed at the subsedy for goods  
 vi<sup>li</sup> tax iijs.

Buddelegh.

Vincent Gybbe sessed at the subsedy for goods  
 lxs. tax xvij d.

The parysshe of Aylesbeare.

Joh<sup>n</sup> Gybbe sessed at the subsedy for his goods  
 at iiij<sup>li</sup> tax ijs.

The parysshe of Oterton.

Joh<sup>n</sup> Gybbe sessed at the subsedy for his goods  
 at lxvi s. viij d. tax xxd.

# SUBSIDY AND STANNARY ROLLS OF DEVON

The parysshe of Clyst Sti Georgii.

Richard Gybbe sessed at subsedy for his goods  
at vi<sup>li</sup> tax iijs.

Joh Gybbe at Pytte sessed for his goods  
at cs. tax ijs. vjd.

Joh<sup>n</sup> Gybbe sessed for wag<sup>s</sup> at xxs. tax iiijd.

George Gybbe sessed for wag<sup>s</sup> at xxs. tax iiijd.

Walt Gybbe sessed at subsedy for wag at xxs. tax iiijd.

No. 96 Assessment of subsidy 15 Hen. VIII for the hundreds of  
— Exminster and Teignbridge. Endorsement of delivery 30 Jany  
184 16 Henry VIII.

Daulysche.

Johes Gybb in bon & cat iijs. vjd.

No. 96 Assessment of subsidy 14 & 15 Hen. VIII for the hundreds of  
— West Buddlegh and Crediton. Imperfect and very faded.  
187 No Gibbs noted.

No. 97 Assessment of subsidy 14-15 Henry VIII for the hundreds of  
— Lifton & Tavistock. Imperfect.

190 Hundred de Tavystock.

Burgus de Tavystock.

Johnes Gubb p stip xxs. iiijd.

No. 97 Assessment of subsidy 14-15 Henry VIII for the hundreds of  
— East Budlegh, Otery St. Mary & Colyton. Imperfect.

193 Hundred of East Budlegh.

Wodebury.

Thomas Gibbe val in bon viii<sup>li</sup> und p<sup>ft</sup> xvis.

Henricus Gibbe „ „ vi<sup>li</sup> „ xijs.

Clist St. George does not appear.

No taxpayer had less than £5 worth of goods in this list.

But Isabella Turpyn of Otery S.M. was taxed on lands  
worth 66/8 per an. tax vis. viijd.

Hundred of Colyton.

Shute (parish).

Thomas Gybb in bon vij<sup>li</sup> tax xiijs.

No. 97 Assessment of subsidy 15 Hen. VIII for the hundred of South-  
— molton.

194 No Gibbs.

No. 97 Assessment of the first payment of the subsidy 32 Henry VIII  
— for the hundreds of Wytheryge, Wynhleigh Southmolton &

214 Braunton.

No Gibbs.



# SUBSIDY AND STANNARY ROLLS OF DEVON

- No. 97 Assessment of subsidy 32 Henry VIII. Hundreds of Clyston  
 — & Exmynster.  
 215 Totals from each place and names of commissioners only.
- No. 97 Ditto. 32 Henry VIII for the hundred of West Budleigh &  
 — Tiverton.  
 216 Brodenydge.  
       Johe Gybbe p bon cat. suis. xs.  
       Nobody taxed less than xs.
- No. 97 Assessment of subsidy 31-32 Henry VIII, first pay<sup>t</sup> for the  
 — hundreds of Stanborough, Colrage, Ermyngton, Roborough  
 217 & Plympton.  
       Imperfect condition.  
       Seems to have been a subsidy on persons worth £20 or  
       upwards in goods or lands, but no alien escaped.  
       No Gibbs.
- No. 97 Assessment of 2nd payment of subsidy granted 31 Hen. VIII  
 — on the hundreds of Stanborough &c.  
 222 Only totals and names of high commissioners.
- No. 97 Ditto for the hundreds of Clyston, Exmynster and Teynbridge.  
 — 31-32 Henry VIII.  
 223 Only totals and names of high commissioners.
- No. 97 Assessment of subsidy granted 31-32 Henry VIII on the  
 — hundreds of Haytor, Cliston & Exminster & Teynbridge.  
 224 No one less than xs. (no values of goods given).  
       Bryxham [Haytor hund.]  
       Johne Gybbe p bon xs.  
       Rico. Gybbe p bon xs.
- No. 97 Assessment of subsidy granted 31-32 Henry VIII. Second  
 — collection. Hundreds of Stanborough Colruge Ermyngton  
 225 & Plympton.  
       Hundred of Plympton.  
       Chaff. (Shaugh ?)  
       Willmus Gebbe in bon. xx<sup>li</sup> subs. xs.  
       Hundred of Stanborough—very damaged and portions  
       missing.  
       Hundred of Coleridge—bad condition and imperfect.
- No. 97 Assessment of subsidy granted 31-32 Hen. VIII. Exeter.  
 — 2nd payment.  
 228 No Gibbs.
- No. 97 Parcel of mutilated fragments of a roll of assessment of subsidy  
 — granted 34-35 Hen. VIII. Hundreds of Crediton, Clyston,  
 236 Wonford, East Budleigh, Ottery St. Mary & North Tawton.  
       No Gibbs.

## SUBSIDY AND STANNARY ROLLS OF DEVON

- No. 98 Assessment of subsidy 34<sup>th</sup> Henry VIII [1542-6]. 2nd pay-  
 — ment. City of Exeter.
- 247 St. Georgii mr<sup>is</sup> m. 2d.  
       Johe Gybbys p bon. xxs. subs. 1*d*.  
       pochia bte marie de Gradib;  
       Willm. Gybbe p bon. xxs. „ 1*d*.  
       Sti Laurancii m. 5.  
       Willm Gybbys armig<sup>r</sup> p tr x<sup>li</sup> „ vis. viij*d*.  
       Willm Gybbe p bon. xxs. „ 1*d*.
- No. 98 Assessment of subsidy 34 & 35 Henry VIII. Colyton, Ax-  
 — mynster, Hemyok & Halberton.
- 253 A patched and imperfect roll.  
       No Gibbs.
- No. 98 Assessment of subsidy 34-35 Henry VIII. Hundreds of  
 — Shebbeare Braunton and Sherewyll & Fremyngton—2nd  
 255 payment.
- Hundred of Braunton  
       Georgeham  
       Willm Gybbe p bon id.  
       Barnstaple  
       Johe Gibbe p bon suis id.  
       Willm Gibbe p bon suis id.
- No. 98 Assessment of subsidy 34 & 35 Hen. VIII in the hundreds of  
 — Colrudge, Stanborough, Ermyngton & Plympton. 43 m.
- 257 Hundred of Stanborough.  
       Dipford. No G.  
       Dartyngton m.D.27d.  
       Thoma Gibbys p tr. xls.  
       Hundred of Ermyngton  
       Uggeborough m.D.35d.  
       Jacobo Gybbe p bon xij*d*.  
       Johe Gybbe p bon iiij*s*.  
       Plympton Hundred.  
       Plymstoke m.D.38.  
       Johe Gibe p bon id.  
       Shawe m.D.38d.  
       Willo Gibbe p bon iiij*s*. iiij*d*.
- No. 98 Assessment of subsidy 34 & 35 Hen. VIII for the hundreds  
 — of Otery St. Mary, Wonford and East Budleigh—2nd pay-  
 258 ment. 19 m.  
       Damaged. Appears to be 2 or 3 different accounts dis-  
       membered and put together in one.

# SUBSIDY AND STANNARY ROLLS OF DEVON

E. Budleigh hundred. m 1.

Vinc Gybb

*xd.*

Walto Gybb

*xijd.*

Place name absent.

Clist St. George.

Johe Gybb

*xiiij*d.**

Georgio Gybb

*xiiij*d.**

A complete list for Clist St. George, but only these 2.

No. 98 Assessment of subsidy 34-35 Henry VIII for the hundreds of  
— Tyverton, Hayrudge, Baunton, West Budleigh—3rd pay-  
260 ment. 18 m.

Hundred of Tyverton.

Bradnyne. m 6.

Johne Gybbe p bon

*xd.*

Hundred of Westbuddlegh.

{ Johne Gybbe p terr.

*viiij*d.**

{ Cheriton ffitzpayne. m 16.

No. 98 Assessment of subsidy 34-35 Henry VIII for the hundreds  
— of Northtawton and Southmolton—last payment.

261 Endorsed 37 Hen. VIII.

Hundred of Northtawton.

Dolton.

David Gybbys p bon.

*vid.*

No. 98 Names of persons chargeable for the last payment of the sub-  
— sidy 34-35 Henry VIII in the hundreds of East Budleigh,  
262 Otery, Crediton & Cliston.

Lists for :

Woodbury, Clist St. George, Aylesbeare, Otterton, Sal-  
combe, &c., &c., &c.

Not many names in either and no Gibbs.

No. 98 Assessment of subsidy 34-35 Henry VIII in the hundreds of  
— Lyfton, Black Torrington, Hartland, Roborough & Tavy-  
265 stock. 31 m.

Hundred of Black Torrington  
hatherleigh. m 15*d.*

Johe Gybb p bon *iiij<sup>li</sup>*

*iiij*d.**

Hundred of Hartland

parish of Hartland. 18*d.*

Willo Gibbe p bon *xxs.*

*id.*

Wulfardisworthy.

Johe Gybbe in bon *xxs.*

*id.*



# SUBSIDY AND STANNARY ROLLS OF DEVON

- Hundred of Tavystock  
Tavystock. m 27d.  
Willm Gebe in bon iiij<sup>li</sup> iij*d.*
- No. 98 Assessment of subsidy 34-35 Henry VIII—last payment.  
— Hundreds of Wonford, East Budleigh, Ottery St. Mary,  
268 Cliston and Credyton. Indenture dated 2 Nov. 37<sup>th</sup>  
Henry VIII. John Bodleigh, high Collector.  
Hundred of East Budleigh.  
Wodebury :  
Walte Gybb xij*d.*  
henr. Gybb xd.  
Andr. Gybbe id.  
Budleigh :  
Vincenti Gybbe xd.  
Otterton :  
Johe Gybbe iiij*d.*  
Willo Gybbe ij*d.*  
Clyst Sti Georgi  
George Gebbe xiiij*d.*  
Johe Gebbe xiiij*d.*
- No. 98 Assessment of subsidy 34 & 35 Henry VIII. Hundreds of  
— Colrudge, Stanbrough, Ermynton. Imperfect.  
273 No Gibbs.
- No. 99 Assessment of subsidy 34-35 Henry VIII—last payment for  
— the city of Exeter. Imperfect : parishes wanting are  
277 St. Edmunds, St. George, St. Petrock and St. Sidwells.  
St. David's  
Johne Gybe p bon xxs. subs. id.  
St. Marie de Gradib;  
Willmo Gybbys p bon xxs. „ id.
- No. 99 Lower portion of a large membrane containing assessment of  
— a subsidy—City of Exeter. 34 & 35 H. 8.  
279 A good deal gnawed by insects.  
No Gibbs.
- No. 98 Assessment of subsidy 37 Henry VIII. City of Exeter. First  
— payment. Dated 20 Feb. 37 H. 8.  
246 St. Georges. No Gibbs.  
The John G. of this psh. 15 H. 8 gone.  
Nobody with less than £5 worth of goods in this roll.  
St. Laurens.  
Willm. Gybbys gen p tr suis x<sup>li</sup> xxs.  
The tax seems to have been on all with goods of £5  
value and all land of 40s.

# SUBSIDY AND STANNARY ROLLS OF DEVON

No. 98 Assessment of subsidy 37 Henry VIII [1545-6] for the  
 — Hundreds of Haytor, Teynbridge & Exmynster. Second  
 250 payment. 37 m.

Hundred of Haytor  
 Seynt . . . . (? Marychurch)  
     Willo Gybb p bon. *iiijd.*  
 Bryxham.  
     Johe Gybbe p bon. *iijs. iiijd.*  
     Rico Gybbe p bon. *iijs. iiijd.*  
 Hundred of Exminster.  
 Kenton. m 3od.  
     Johe Gibbe p bon. *ijd.*  
 Hundred of Wonford.  
 Donsydeocke  
     Petri Gibe p bon. *ijd.*

No. 99 Assessment of subsidy 37 Henry VIII for the hundreds of  
 — Plympton, Ermyngton, Stanborough, Colruge—1st pay-  
 288 ment. 16 m.

Hundred of Plympton.  
 Schaue. m. 3b.  
     Willo Gybbe p bon *vis.*  
 Hundred of Ermyngton.  
 Ugborowe. m. 4b.  
     Johne Gybbe p bon *xis.*  
     Jacobo Gybbe p bon *iiijs. viijd.*  
 Stanborough Hundred.  
 Dartyngton :  
     Thomas Gybbys p tr *xxxijd.*

No. 99 Assessment of subsidy 37 Henry VIII for the hundreds of  
 — East Budlegh, Wonford, Ottery, Clyston & Credyton—1st  
 294 payment. 14 m.

Hund. de Est Budlegh.  
 Budlegh :  
     Vincent Gibb p bon. *iijs. iiijd.*  
 Wodbury :  
     Walto. Gybbe p bon. *iijs.*  
     henr. Gybbe p bon. *iijs. iiijd.*  
 Clyst St. George :  
     George Gybbe p bon. *iijs. iiijd.*  
     Johe Gybbe p bon. *iijs.*

# SUBSIDY AND STANNARY ROLLS OF DEVON

No. 99 37th Henr. VIII. An imperfect roll, made up of pieces.

—	Topsham :	
296	No Gibbs.	
	Clyst St. George :	
	George Gybb	iijs. viij <i>d</i> .
	Johe Gybb	iijs. id.
	Est Budlegh :	
	Vincent Gibbe	iijs. iiij <i>d</i> .

No. 99 2 & 3 Ed. VI. [1548-50].

—	Hund. de Stanbrugh :
321	No Gibbs.

No. 99 2 & 3 Ed. VI.

—	No one taxed less than xs. unless "Alyen."
324	Clyste St. Geo : No Gibbs taxed.

No. 100 2 & 3 Ed. VI.

—	Ugborough :	
328	James Gyb	xs.
	John Gybb	xs.
	Shagh :	
	Wyllyam Gybb	xs.
	Bryxham :	
	Rico Gybbe	xs.

No. 100 3 Ed. VI. [1549-50].

—	pochia de Saynt Gorg Clyst.	
331	Georgio Gybbe bon suis	xs.
	Topsham :	
	No Gibbe.	

No. 100 13th Elizth.

—	Toppysham : Hund. de Wonford.
367	No Gibbs.

No. 100 13th Elizth.

—	Ottertton :	
369	Robto Gybb p terr. xx <i>s</i> .	ijs. viij <i>d</i> .
	Bradnynche :	
	Johe Gybb p bon vj <sup>l</sup>	xs.

No. 101 No date, but from character and internal evidence 13 Elizabeth  
— [1570-1].

432	Thornecombe :	
	Walterus Gibbes p bon. iiij <sup>li</sup>	iijs.
	Woodberie :	
	No Gibbes.	



# SUBSIDY AND STANNARY ROLLS OF DEVON

Cliste St. [George]

Johe Gibbe p bon. vij<sup>li</sup> vij<sup>s</sup>.

Joha Gybb vid „ ?(v)ij.

Joha Gibbe vid „ v<sup>li</sup> vs.

Georgio Gibbe „ iij<sup>li</sup> iijs.

Very faded. The officials kindly used acid to bring up the  
2 Joha Gibbs. They were, however, not quite certain  
about them.

No. 100 23 Elizth.

— Tapisham : Hund. de Wonford.

381 No Gibbs.

No. 100 Assessment of 2nd payment of subsidy gtd. 23rd Elizth.

— [1580-1] for the Hundreds of Haytor, Colruge, Stanbrough &c.

386 Ugborowe

James Gybb in bon. v<sup>li</sup> unde vs.

Brixham

Ricus Gybbes in terr xls. unde ijs. viij<sup>d</sup>.

No. 100 23rd Elizabeth [1580-1].

— Woodbery :

387 No Gibbs.

Clyst St. George :

Johnes Gibbe in bonis vij<sup>li</sup> vij<sup>s</sup>.

Johaña Gibbe vid. „ iij<sup>li</sup> iijs.

Georgius Gibbe „ v<sup>li</sup> vs.

Ottertton :

Robertus Gibbe p terris xls. vs. iiij<sup>d</sup>.

Thornecombe :

Walterus Gibbes in bon. viij<sup>li</sup> viijs.

Axmynster :

Johnes Gibbes in bon. iij<sup>li</sup> iijs.

No. 101 31 Elizth. [1588-9].

— Axmyster Hundred.

408 Axmyster } Johnes Gibbes in bon. iij<sup>li</sup> iijs.  
parishe }

Thornecombe } Walterus Gibbes in terr. iij<sup>li</sup> vs.  
parishe }

Willms Gibbes in bon. iij<sup>li</sup> iijs.

Hund. Exm<sup>r</sup>

Kenne parishe.

Willmo Gibbe in terris xls. ijs. viij<sup>d</sup>.

Hund. de West Budlegh.

# SUBSIDY AND STANNARY ROLLS OF DEVON

	Cheryton Phitzpayne :		
	Johe Gibbe in bon. $\text{iiij}^{\text{li}}$		$\text{iiij}^{\text{s}}$ .
	Hund. de Est Budlegh.		
	Cliste St. George :		
	goods, John Gibbe $\text{x}^{\text{li}}$		$\text{x}^{\text{s}}$ .
	„ George Gibb $\text{iiij}^{\text{li}}$		$\text{iiij}^{\text{s}}$ .
No. 101	3rd subs. gtd. 39 Elizth.—E. Budlegh and 14 other hundreds.		
—	A portion only of what was once a large roll.		
422	Thornecombe :		
	Jusuby Gibbes vid. in land $\text{iiij}^{\text{li}}$		$\text{xvi}^{\text{s}}$ .
	No list for Clist St. George.		
No. 102	21 James I. [1623-4].		
—	Hund. of E. Budlegh.		
463	Clist St. George : In terris		
	William Gibbe $\text{v}^{\text{li}}$		Tax not stated except as totals. It appears to have been $\frac{1}{5}$ of rental of land.
	In bonis :		
	John Gibbe $\text{iiij}^{\text{li}}$		
	Hund. of Axminster : No Gibbs.		
	Thornecombe „		
	Hundr. of Cliston „		
	Hundr. of Ottery St. Mary „		
	Hundr. of Stanborough.		
	Marlborough :		
	In terris : John Gibbs $\text{ij}^{\text{li}}$		Tax not stated, except total for hundreds.

## APPENDIX IV

### REFERENCES IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER TO THE DE BANCO, PATENT AND CORAM REGE ROLLS, EARLY CHANCERY PROCEEDINGS, AND MISCELLANEOUS REFERENCES

*Edward I. Date of Accession, 20 November 1272.*

HUNDRED ROLLS, *temp.* Henry III to Edward I, vol. i, p. 65.

Inquisition concerning the manor de Braneyes [Bradninch] dated  
3 Edward I. Johes Giby, a juror.

*Edward II. Date of Accession, 8 July 1307.*

PATENT ROLL, 10 Edward II, Part I, m. 8d.

10 November 1316. Commission of oyer and terminer to William  
Martin and Robert de Stokheye on complaint by John de Asshelegh  
that Richard de Cokeworthy and Idonia his wife, William Gibbe of  
Tinney [de Tuneo], and others broke a close of his at Asshelegh county  
Devon, carried away 20 oxen, 10 bullocks, 10 cows, and 80 sheep of the  
price of £60 and assaulted his men and servants.

Extract from TOTNES PRIORY AND MEDIEVAL TOWN. Hugh Watkin.

Tuesday 21 September 1321. Johannes Flewyn entered on Tuesday  
the festival of St. Matthew the Apostle and gives 8s. Sureties, Johannes  
de Esse and Johannes Gybbe. (*Totnes Priory and Medieval Town*,  
p. 228—Extract from Totnes Guild Roll M20.)

Walterus Tavy entered on the same day and gives 6s. 8d. Sureties,  
Thomas de Cobeton' and Johannes Gybbe (*ibidem*, p. 229).

*Edward III. Date of Accession, 25 January 1327.*

FEET OF FINES, Devon, file 56, no. 294.

Final agreement made, on the morrow of St. John the Baptist  
33 Edward III [A.D. 1359], between William Smale, of Dartmouth,  
plaintiff, and Adam de Fenton and Mabel, his wife, deforciant, of  
land and rent in Brixham. The deforciant convey to the plaintiff for  
themselves and the heirs of Mabel.

ASSIZE ROLL 1466, m. 8, Devon, 36 Edward III.

The assize comes to recognize if Walter Beare, Richard Tynner, Henry  
Botyler, William Roke and William Gibbe the elder, unjustly disseised  
John Loom of his free tenement in Ayssperton [Ashburton].



## REFERENCES TO VARIOUS ROLLS

ASSIZE ROLL 1471, m. 7, Devon, 38 Edward III.

Maud Lercedekne *v.* John Gibbe, "toukere," "John Jones servante Gibbe," and others.

FEET OF FINES, Devon, file 59, no. 360.

Final agreement made, Easter 41 Edward III [A.D. 1367], between William de Powyton, parson of the church of Cornwood, William Hore, clerk, and William de Colompton, clerk, plaintiffs, and Adam de Fenton and Mabel, his wife, deforciants, of land in Whytston and the advowson of the church of Whytston. The deforciants convey to the plaintiffs from themselves and the heirs of Mabel.

ASSIZE ROLL 1476, m. 47d, Devon, 41 Edward III.

Geoffrey Gibba *v.* Roger de Tyderisdon and others.

ASSIZE ROLL 1476, m. 82d, Devon, 45 Edward III.

William, son of John atte More, of Yartcomb, *v.* Robert Gibbe and others.

FEET OF FINES, Devon, case 44, file 60, no. 391.

Fine dated Michaelmas 45 Edward III between Andrew de Falepitt and Joan his wife, plaintiffs, and William Gibbe [Barnstaple] and Mabel his wife, deforciants, of one furlong of land with appurtenances in Yedeston.

ASSIZE ROLL 1476, m. 64, Devon, 47 Edward III.

Walter Gibbe and others *v.* William atte More of Yartecombe.

FEET OF FINES, Devon, case 44, file 61, no. 427.

Fine dated Hilary 51 Edward III [A.D. 1376-7] between William Gibbe of Beneknolle and Willelma [Wittam] his wife, plaintiffs, and William atte Wylle of Langford and Maud his wife, deforciants, of 18 acres of land with appurtenances in Northywissh.

Grant by the said William atte Wylle and Maud to the said William Gibbe and his heirs for ever.

DE BANCO ROLL, 51 Edward III, Easter 223d.

Willelmus Gibbe, bailiff of Barnstaple, and the "communitas" of that town *v.* Thomas de Affeton.

*Richard II. Date of Accession, 22 June 1377.*

PATENT ROLL, 1 Richard II, Part I, m. 27.

Ratification of the estate of Walter Gibbe as parson of the church of Methe in the diocese of Exeter.

DE BANCO ROLL, 1 & 2 Richard II, Trinity, 244d.

John Ashe by John Nuttecombe his attorney sues Nicholas Amys, William Gybbe, Simon Bade, Stephen Lang, Thomas Lyllye, Henry Seward, and John Neel for an account of his monies during the time they were receivers of them. They did not appear and were attached for Michaelmas term.

## REFERENCES TO VARIOUS ROLLS

DE BANCO ROLL, 2 Richard II, Hilary, 193.

John Rasshelegh and Joan his wife demand from William Gybbe and Mabel his wife certain messuages in Barnstaple in right of Joan.

ASSIZE ROLL 1492, m. 22d, Devon, 4 Richard II.

Mabel, wife of William Gibbe, puts in her place the aforesaid William, against John Raisshelegh and Joan his wife, in a plea of novel disseisin.

DE BANCO ROLL 487, m. 424, Michaelmas 6 Richard II.

Sir John de Montagne, knight, by Thomas Reymond, his attorney, against Roger Chesterfield, clerk, William Boyvyle, Nicholas Pole and William Gibbe, administrators of the goods and chattels which were of William Stighulle, who died intestate.

Plea as to administration, and as to payment of £20.

CORAM REGE ROLL, no. 488, m. 20.

Pleas before the King at Westminster, Easter 6 Richard II [A.D. 1383].

Proceedings on a writ of error in the record of an action in Common Pleas. References made to proceedings on the

De Banco Roll, 1 Richard II, Easter, roll 8. [De Banco Roll 470.]

„ „ „ 2 Richard II, Mich., „ 298. [ „ „ „ 472.]

„ „ „ 2 Richard II, Hilary, „ 193. [ „ „ „ 473.]

„ „ „ 4 Richard II, Hilary, „ 433. [ „ „ „ 481.]

„ „ „ 5 Richard II, Mich., „ 372. [ „ „ „ 483.]

„ „ „ 5 Richard II, Hilary, „ 445. [ „ „ „ 484.]

The matter then came before the King on the writ of error, in Easter 5 Richard II [A.D. 1382], and was adjourned from term to term till Easter 6 Richard II [A.D. 1383], the date of the proceedings *coram Rege*.

The plea in which the error occurred is brought by John Rasshelegh and Joan his wife, by Eli Beare, their attorney, against William Gibbe and Mabel his wife, concerning one messuage with appurtenances in Barnstaple, which the same John and Joan claim as the right of the said Joan against the aforesaid William and Mabel.

The error complained of was a technical one as to discrepancies in the record of the appearances of the parties. Judgment had been given in favour of the plaintiffs, to the damage of the defendants. This judgment was reversed, and the tenement was restored to the aforesaid William and Mabel.

ASSIZE ROLL 1495, m. 49, Devon, 8 Richard II.

Mabel, who was the wife of William Gybbe, and Walter Gybbe, clerk, put in their place Walter Willesdon in their plea against John Raysshelegh and Joan his wife.

ASSIZE ROLL 1495, Devon, 8 Richard II, continued in ASSIZE ROLL 1502, m. 97d, 12 Richard II.

The assize comes to recognize if Paul Saunder and others unjustly



## REFERENCES TO VARIOUS ROLLS

disseised John Gibbe of his free tenement in Godelegh [near Barnstaple], viz. 1 messuage and 8 acres of land with appurtenances.

ASSIZE ROLL 1495, Devon, 10 Richard II.

The assize comes to recognize if John Tonseyn and Thomasia his wife, Stephen Bristowe, Henry Noreys, William Gibbe, Phillip de Botesforde, Henry Shettecote, Henry Bolter, and others, unjustly disseised William Scotz (?) of Colemour of his free tenements in Loperigg and Longeforde Lestere. [Langford Lester, near Ugborough. See De Banco Roll, 14 Henry VII, and Assize Roll 1513, A.D. 1402-3.]

ASSIZE ROLL 1495, Devon, 10 Richard II.

The assize comes to recognize if William Pyrye and John Gibbes unjustly disseised Thomas Kynyrch of his free tenement in Whympel Courtenay [8½ miles W.S.W. of Honiton], *i.e.* of one messuage, 16 acres of land and 2 acres of meadow with appurtenances.

ASSIZE ROLL No. 1502, 12 Richard II.

At Exeter on Thursday next after the feast of St. James the Apostle, the assize comes to recognize whether Mabel, who was the wife [*i.e.* the widow] of William Gibbes, and Walter Gibbes, clerk, unjustly disseised, etc., John Rasshelegh and Joan his wife of their free tenement in Barnstaple and Nyweport Bishop, etc.

Walter Gibbes contends for the said Mabel that the premises descended to Mabel after the death of Alice atte Hole, as sister and heir of the said Alice.

Joan, the wife of John Rasshelegh, claims as daughter and heir of the said Alice.

Walter Gibbes contends that Joan was a bastard, and the case is decided in favour of Mabel, the widow of William Gibbes, and the said Walter Gibbes, who go without a day, and the said John and Joan take nothing by this assize.

ASSIZE ROLL 1502, m. 98, Devon, 12 Richard II.

The assize comes to recognize if Thomas Pomeray, William Gibbe, and others unjustly disseised John atte Chyne and Alice his wife of their free tenement in Hurberneford [S. Brent].

Extract from TOTNES PRIORY AND MEDIEVAL TOWN. Hugh Watkin. 24 April 1389. William Gibbe is 5th witness to a quitclaim by Adam de Hurburneforde to Austyn de Tottenesse Brasyuter and Cecilia his wife of his right to certain lands and tenements in Ferlegh in the manor of Dupeforde. The deed is dated at Dupeforde. (*Totnes Priory and Medieval Town*, p. 299.)

PATENT ROLLS, 13 Richard II, Part III, m. 13.

15 May 1390. Ratification of the estate of Walter Gibbes as parson of the parish church of Tawstok in the diocese of Exeter.



## REFERENCES TO VARIOUS ROLLS

PATENT ROLL, 13 Richard II, Part III, m. 2.

19 June 1390. Presentation of Walter Gibbes to the parish church of Toustoke in the diocese of Exeter.

FEET OF FINES, Devon, case 44, file 66, no. 115. Trinity, 14 Richard II. Between John Lacche, plaintiff, and William Gibbe, junior, and Isabella his wife, deforciants, of 5 messuages, 14 acres of land and 9s. 4d. rent with appurtenances in Asshperton.

Grant by the said John to the said William and Isabel and the heirs of the same William for ever.

[John Lacche was a co-patron of Aveton Giffard. See Stafford's Register.]

DE BANCO ROLL, 15 Richard II, Trinity 156.

Mabilla quae fuit uxor Willelmi Gybbe de Barnestaple et Walterus Gybbe clericus executores testamenti Willelmi Gybbe de Barnestaple per Thomam Norreys attornatum suum optulit se 4t<sup>o</sup> die versus Simonem Barre for £40; and another in the following year by the same Mabel against the same Simon concerning a messuage 30 acres of land and 14 acres of meadow at Barnstaple.

FEET OF FINES, Devon, case 45, file 67, no. 133.

Fine, levied on the morrow of All Souls, 16 Richard II [A.D. 1392] between William Gibbe of Fenton and Cecily [Cecilia] his wife, plaintiffs, and John Lenek and Joan his wife, deforciants, of two messuages, two furlongs, and two acres of land with appurtenances in Dupeford and Aysshperton. John and Joan grant the said premises to the aforesaid William and Cecily and their heirs for ever, and in default of issue of the said William and Cecily, the premises shall wholly revert, after their deaths, to the aforesaid John and Joan and the heirs of John for ever. [This is a marriage settlement on Cecily by the Leneks, who were no doubt her parents.]

DE BANCO ROLL, 17 Richard II, Hilary 278d. Also 18 and 20 Richard II.

William Gybbe sues Richard Lyndesey for 12 acres in Upton Weverell claimed by said William by a writ of Formedon.

FEET OF FINES, Devon, case 45, file 67, no. 146.

Fine levied on the morrow of St. Martin, 17 Richard II [A.D. 1393], between William Gibbes of Fenton, plaintiff, and Richard Henry of Dertemouth and Margaret his wife, deforciants, of four messuages, seven acres of land and three acres of meadow with appurtenances in Aysshberton. The aforesaid Richard and Margaret grant (for them and the heirs of Richard) that the two messuages and one acre of meadow with appurtenances, of the aforesaid tenements, which John Loom holds for term of life, and also that the two messuages of land

## REFERENCES TO VARIOUS ROLLS

aforesaid and two acres of meadow with appurtenances of the aforesaid tenements, which the same John and Felice his wife hold for term of life of the heirs of the aforesaid Richard in the aforesaid vill (and which, after the death of the same John and Felice, ought wholly to revert to the aforesaid Richard and Margaret and the heirs of the said Richard), shall, after the decease of the said John and Felice, wholly remain to the aforesaid William and his heirs for ever.

DE BANCO ROLL, 19 Richard II, Hilary, 311d.

Walter Rooke v. John Gybbes and Joan Batyn for leaving his service without reasonable cause or due license from him contrary to the statute made in the reign of the late King Edward Grandfather of the King that now is.

[This is an instance of the working of the "Statute of Labourers" passed to keep people on the land after the Black Death. It was this sort of thing perhaps that made Henry IV's task easier.]

DE BANCO ROLL, 19 Richard II, Hilary, 270d.

Richard Lindeseye sues William Gybbe of Plymtree and others for trespass and damage at Upton-Wevere.

DE BANCO ROLL, 21 Richard II, Hilary, 369d.

William Gibbe of Aysberton merchant sues John Aymesworthy John Scobetorre Alice atte Rewe William Dollebeare and John Dollebeare for forcibly breaking into his close and house at Aysberton assaulting wounding and imprisoning him so that his life was despaired of and keeping him till he paid 100s. for his delivery and for reaping his corn mowing his grass and carrying them and other things away to the value of £39 and £10 and for counterfeiting a charter with the object of excluding him from divers of his lands and tenements in the same town and under colour thereof hindering him from receiving the rents of the same until he had given an acquittance to the said John Aylmesworthy releasing him from all actions and for preventing him from going about his merchandise and affairs for fear of death. Non sunt inventi. Sheriff ordered to have them here by Easter term.

DE BANCO ROLL, 21 Richard II, Trinity, 238.

Hugh Lake complains against John Gybbe and Joan his wife for assaulting him at Holcombe.

DE BANCO ROLL, 21 Richard II, Hilary, 137.

William Coryton sues Walter Gybbe and others for trespass and damage at Coryton.

DE BANCO ROLL, 21 Richard II, Hilary, 137d.

John Adam sues Geoffrey Gibbe and Joan his wife for trespass and damage at Peyngton and for assault.



## REFERENCES TO VARIOUS ROLLS

DE BANCO ROLL, 22 Richard II, 356.

Roger Golde sues Robert Gibbe for taking into his service Andrew Cole who left Golde's service before the agreed time without reasonable cause contrary to the Statute of Edward III.

*Henry IV. Date of Accession, 30 September 1399.*

DE BANCO ROLL, 1 Henry IV, Hilary, 222d.

William Gibbs of Fenton by his Atty. sues John Rydere of Kyngsbrigg William Vale and Robert Piers of Huweldon for £17 from John and 40 shillings from William and Robert.

Return "nihil habet."

DE BANCO ROLL, 1 Henry IV.

Robert Knight Vicar of Brent and others prosecuted by the Abbot of Buckfast because they took and carried away 30 salmon out of the said Abbot's fisheries at Brent. The Defendants plead that about the feast of All Saints 6 Richard II one William Gibbe took from the Abbott to the use of the said Robert and others the fishery aforesaid.

DE BANCO ROLL, 2 Henry IV, Hilary, 298d.

William Gybbe of Venton sues John Fattecote for £16 Richard Milcombe chaplain Richard Corne Richard Gowfray of Blakaueton for 40s. and Stephen Kester for 6 marcs.

PATENT ROLL, 2 Henry IV, Part III, m. 31d.

27 March 1401. Commission to Sir John Wadham, "chivaler," William Burleston, John Copleston, Robert Frensshe, William Gibbe of Fenton and John Berye to enquire into the petition of Henry atte Beare and Margaret his wife that whereas Margaret Martyn and Thomas Heyham clerk were seised in their demesne as of fee of land in Aspryngton Hurberton, county Devon, and in the time of Edward III granted the same to Henry Hastynge and Joan his wife and their heirs and accordingly Henry and Joan were seised of the premises and had issue one Robert and Margaret wife of Henry and afterwards they died, and the said Robert entered into the premises as their son and heir and had issue one John and afterwards he died and during the minority of his son John, Henry Cornu and Matilda his wife intruded into the premises without reasonable cause and granted the same to John, late Earl of Huntingdon for ten years from Michaelmas 17 Richard II and afterwards the said John the son died without issue and the premises ought to descend to the said Margaret as his aunt and heir and by an inquisition taken before John Lokyngton, clerk, and Richard Kays one of the King's serjeants at arms on the death of the said Earl it was found that he was seised of the manor of Hirberneford at the time of his forfeiture and the premises were accordingly taken into the King's hands by the name of the manor and are still in his hands, restitution may be made to them.



## REFERENCES TO VARIOUS ROLLS

FEET OF FINES, Devon, case 45, file 70, no. 8.

Fine levied in Easter term 2 Henry IV [A.D. 1401] between William Gybbes of Fenton, plaintiff, and John Combe and Joan his wife deforciants of one messuage, twenty acres of land and two acres of meadow with appurtenances in Hethefeld Abbot. The aforesaid William grants the premises to the aforesaid John and Joan for term of their lives and after their decease the premises shall wholly remain to Michael Stephen and Alice his wife and their heirs for ever, and in default of issue of the said Michael and Alice to the right heirs of the same Michael.

FEET OF FINES, Devon, case 45, file 70, no. 11.

Fine levied in Easter term 2 Henry IV [A.D. 1401] between William Gybbes of Fenton, plaintiff, and Martin Hoyer and Rose his wife deforciants of one messuage, twenty acres of land and two acres of meadow with appurtenances in Rattrewe [Rattery]. Grant by the said Martin and Rose and the heirs of Rose to the aforesaid William and his heirs for ever.

DE BANCO ROLL, 2 Henry IV, Trinity, 488.

John Cole *v.* John Gibbe of Northpole for taking away 60 of his sheep and keeping them without food so that 30 died and the rest were grievously deteriorated.

DE BANCO ROLL, 3 Henry IV, Trinity, 494d.

William Gibbes *v.* William Colefax Clerk.

ASSIZE ROLL 1513, m. 42, Devon, 4 Henry IV; continued in Assize Roll 1518, m. 12, 6 Henry IV.

The assize comes to recognize if Reginald Wilberdon, John Gibbe of Chester [? Langeford Lester], John Brounyng, William Brounyng and John Canterhill, unjustly disseised William Hempston and William Tireclif of their free tenement in Uggeburgh.

Defendants say that the aforesaid tenements are in the vill of Langeford Lester and not in the aforesaid vill of Uggeburgh.

It is considered that the aforesaid William Hempston and William Tireclif take nothing by their writ aforesaid, but are in mercy\* for their false claim, and the aforesaid Reginald and all the others go without a day.

DE BANCO ROLL, 4 Henry IV, Hilary, 58d.

William Gybbys *v.* William Colefox Clerk.

DE BANCO ROLL, 4 Henry IV, Trinity, 342d, and again 5 Henry IV, Hilary, 296d.

William Gilbert *v.* Geoffrey Gybbe of Churcheton and Thomas Gibbe of Wadeton for debt.

\* *i.e.* liable to fine (amercement).

## REFERENCES TO VARIOUS ROLLS

DE BANCO ROLL, 5 Henry IV, Trinity, 37.

Edward, Bishop of Exeter *v.* Walter Gybbe clerk for a reasonable account of the time when he was his Bailiff at Neuport Episcopi. Nihil habet.

[This was the son of William the King's Bailiff of Barnstaple and Mabel his wife.]

DE BANCO ROLL, 5 Henry IV, Trinity, 79d.

John Adam Jun<sup>r</sup> *v.* Thomas Gibbe of Wadeton de placito quod vi et armis in ipsum Johannem insultum fecit et ipsum verberavit vulneravit et male tractavit ita quod de vita sua desperabat. Non est inventus.

DE BANCO ROLL, 5 Henry IV, Trinity, 99.

Edward Pomerye *v.* John Gybbe for debt.

DE BANCO ROLL, 5 Henry IV, Hilary, 300d.

John Gybbe *v.* William Coule.

DE BANCO ROLL, 7 Henry IV, Hilary, 229d.

John Lake *v.* John Kynge of Toteness Bocher Nycholas Gybbe of the same Souter and others for trespass.

Extracts from TOTNES PRIORY AND MEDIEVAL TOWN. Hugh Watkin.

Assessment Roll of 1405-6, wherein Nicholaus Gybbe is entered for 2½d., and at the end of the Roll occurs "Collector, Nicholaus Cornyser," undoubtedly the same individual, as in Totnes Priory Deed CXLVI he is styled "Nicholaus Gybbe alias Cornisere."

Tuesday after 18 October 1405. At the Mayor's Law Court.

Johannes Poykeby and Nicholaus Gybbe were appointed Wardens of St. Peter. (Totnes Court Roll M31.)

DE BANCO ROLL, 8 Henry IV.

John Gibbe of Newton Sopelforde *v.* Richard Ibbeton atte Yerde.

DE BANCO ROLL, 8 Henry IV, Easter 36 and Hilary 56d.

John Gibbe by John Gill his Att<sup>y</sup> *v.* Richard Knyght of Blakaueton and others for debt.

ASSIZE ROLL 1519, m. 53, Devon, 8 Henry IV.

The assize comes to recognize if William Mason of Ayssheberton, William Gybbe and others, unjustly disseised John Hoper of Devenebury and Margery his wife of their free tenement in Ayssheberton.

DE BANCO ROLL, 8 Henry IV, Easter, 233d.

John Gibbe by — Gill his Att<sup>y</sup> *v.* Robert Atte Forde and Richard Byle for carrying off a cow of his at Stokenham.

ASSIZE ROLL 199, m. 6, no. 3, Devon, 9 Henry IV.

William Gibbe, one of the jurors on an assize taken at "Eststenhous."

ASSIZE ROLL 1519, m. 60d, Devon, 9 Henry IV.

The assize comes to recognize if John Northode and Isabel his wife,

## REFERENCES TO VARIOUS ROLLS

Joan who was the wife of Stephen Brounyng, John Brounyng, tailor, William Gibbe, John Nicol and John Haredon, unjustly disseised John Groby and Margery his wife of their free tenement in Abbote-saysshe [possibly Aish in S. Brent].

DE BANCO ROLL, 9 Henry IV, Hilary, 428.

John Gybbe of Exeter *v.* John Saltere of Chilmelegh.

DE BANCO ROLL, 9 Henry IV, Hilary, 501d.

John Gibbe *v.* John Taillour.

Extract from TOTNES PRIORY AND MEDIEVAL TOWN. Hugh Watkin. 1408. Nicholaus Gybbe alias Cornisere appointed one of two attorneys by Willelmus Martyn. (Totnes Priory Deed CXLVI.)

PATENT ROLL, 8 May (1409), 10 Henry IV.

An inquisition taken before Thomas Pomeray late sheriff of Devon on Wednesday 1 June 2 Henry IV, at Hurdewyk [*i.e.* Hardwick], in the presence of William Gybbes and Thomas Dabernoun, keepers of the pleas of the crown there.

DE BANCO ROLL, 11 Henry IV, Hilary, 37 and 33d.

John Gibbe sues John Paule of Colyford for debt.

DE BANCO ROLL, 12 Henry IV, Hilary, 37d.

William Gybbes of Fenton sues William Nicoll Vicar of the Church of Holne for a debt of £6. Non est inventus.

DE BANCO ROLL, 12 Henry IV, Easter, 33d.

John Gibbe sues John Paule of Colyford for debt. Also 55d: John Stonynges for £15.

Extract from TOTNES PRIORY AND MEDIEVAL TOWN. Hugh Watkin. 1411. Robert Frenshe and William Gybbe were Judges of Assize at Exeter and on 4 March decided that St Leonard's chapel, Newton Abbot, was the property of the Abbat of Torre. (*Oliver. Mon. Diocesis Exon.*, p. 171.)

DE BANCO ROLL, 13 Henry IV, Easter, 254d.

John Gybbe sues William Pyke and others for trespass at Wenswode.

DE BANCO ROLL, 13 Henry IV, Easter, 106d (Devon).

Richard Knyght and Joan his wife sue Robert Gybbe for assault.

DE BANCO ROLL, 14 Henry IV, 514d. ? Mich.

Joan Maynard sues Thomas Gybbe, John Wade of Wadeton and others for trespass and damage. Nihil habent.

DE BANCO ROLL, 14 Henry IV, Mich. 237d.

William Gibbe John Wode and Roger William Exors of William Boby *v.* John Houper of Blakemour for a reasonable account of the time while he was receiver of their monies.



## REFERENCES TO VARIOUS ROLLS

FEET OF FINES, Devon, case 45, file 75, no. 151.

Fine levied in Michaelmas term 14 Henry IV [A.D. 1412] between Richard Gabryell clerk and William Gibbe of Fenton, plaintiffs, and John Cole of Nytheway, esquire, and Blanche his wife deforciants of the manor of Uppetamer with appurtenances. Grant by the said John and Blanche of the above premises to the said Richard and William and the heirs of Richard for ever. [See Patent Roll, 2 Henry VI, Part III, m. 25d. Richard Gabriell died Canon of Crediton, Bosham, and Exeter.]

DE BANCO ROLL, 14 Henry IV, Mich. 151d.

John Gibbe *v.* William Pyke and others for trespass and damage.

*Henry V. Date of Accession, 21 March 1413.*

DE BANCO ROLL, 1 Henry V, Mich. 303 and Hilary, 351.

Margaret Gibbe *v.* John Wilton tailor and Andrew Blackhall for abducting Walter Brazier (or Glazier) her servant at Northpole and claims 100s.

ASSIZE ROLL, 1527, m. 11d, Devon, 1 Henry V.

The assize comes to recognize if John Crokker of Lynham, Peter Eggecombe, Robert Gebbe and John Gebbe and others unjustly dis-seised William Fortescu of his free tenement in Plympton.

Extracts from TOTNES PRIORY AND MEDIEVAL TOWN. Hugh Watkin. 1413. On Friday 29 December Johannes Mederose son of Willelmus Mederose (called Helyere) quitclaimed to Nicholaus Gybbe Cornysere of Totteneyns and to Johanna his wife his right in a tenement in Great Totteneyns within the gates. (Dartmouth Mun. Deed N936.)

On 30 December Nicholaus Gybbe Cornysere of Totteneyns and Johanna his wife lease to Willelmus Mederose a solar in the front part of their tenement in Great Totteneyns for the term of his life at the rent of 1 denarium annually.

Tuesday before 18 October 1413. At the Law Court of Thomas Payn, Mayor, held on Tuesday before the festival of St. Luke the Evangelist in the 1<sup>st</sup> Henry V, Nicholaus Gybbe, together with Thomas Boveton, were elected Wardens of St. Peter [this refers to a small chapel on the bank of the Dart].

FEET OF FINES, Devon, case 45, file 76, no. 24.

Fine levied in Michaelmas term 2 Henry V [A.D. 1414] between William Gibbe of Fenton and Roger Willyam plaintiffs, and John Hillyng of Westlegh and Margery his wife deforciants of one messuage two furlongs and seven acres of land and four acres of meadow with appurtenances in Dupeford and Legh All Saints. Grant by the said John and Margery to the said William and Roger and the heirs of the said William for ever.

## REFERENCES TO VARIOUS ROLLS

Extracts from TOTNES PRIORY AND MEDIEVAL TOWN. Hugh Watkin.  
1414. Nicholaus Gybbe is assessed at 12d.

Tuesday after 13 January 1414. At the Court held on Tuesday after the festival of St. Hillary in the 1<sup>st</sup> Henry V, Nicholaus Gybbe stands surety with Robertus Wastell for the entry of Johannes Thomas "tayllor" into the Guild of Merchants of Totnes.

1415. Saturday after 6 January, We Willelmus Gibbe de Fenton and Rogerus William have delivered and confirmed to Johannes Hillyng of Westlegh all our lands and tenements in Benlegh in the parish of Dupeforde, etc.

1415. Tuesday before 18 October. Johannes Hanlegh and Nicholaus Gybbe are appointed Wardens of St. Peter.

ASSIZE ROLL No. 1531.

Pleas of assizes at Exeter, before William Cheyne and others, on Monday next before the feast of St. Gregory the Pope 3 Henry V [A.D. 1415-16].

m. 12. The assize comes to recognize if Reginald Wilberdon, John Gybbe, John Canterhell and Margery his wife, and John Cottewylle, unjustly disseized John Lappe of his free tenement in Langeford Lester, etc. [Ugborough].

m. 13. The assize comes to recognize if Thomas Gibbe, of Doddebroke, John Gibbe of the same, Roger Saunder of Kyngesbrygge, and others, unjustly disseised William Bisshop of his free tenement in Kyngesbrygge aforesaid.

Extract from TOTNES PRIORY AND MEDIEVAL TOWN. Hugh Watkin.  
1416. Mattheus Gybbe is assessed at 8d.

BISHOP LACY'S REGISTER, Exeter, 13 January 1420, fol. 3.

Permission to Gervase Gybbe, rector of the parish church of Newton Tracy, to receive the first clerical tonsure for all lesser orders, and also the orders of sub-deacon and deacon, which he has not yet received, etc.

DE BANCO ROLL, 8 Henry V, Hilary, 179d.

Thomas Best clerk *v.* John Gybbe of Boryngton and Alice his wife for trespass.

DE BANCO ROLL, 9 Henry V, Trinity, 244d.

John Waster *v.* Richard Gybbe of Newton Ferreys husbandman for chattels unjustly detained.

*Henry VI. Date of Accession, 1 September 1422.*

PATENT ROLL, 2 Henry VI, Part III, m. 25d.

20 May 1424. Commission by advice and assent of the lords spiritual and temporal and at the special request of the commonalty of England in the last parliament to William Frye, John Copleston, Nicholas Radeford and John Jaybien to make inquisition in the county of Devon as to the value of the priory of St. James by Exeter at the petition of



## REFERENCES TO VARIOUS ROLLS

John Cokeworthy, William Gybbes and Denise Gabriell, executors of Richard Gabrielle, representing that Henry V in the second year of his reign granted to the said Richard and to Richard Hukelegh the custody of the said priory at the rent of nineteen marks a year which other farmers had paid with five marks besides as increment. Now these nineteen marks a year had been assigned to Joan, Queen of England as part of her dower and were allowed at the exchequer accordingly until lately after the death of the said Richard Gabrielle when the treasurer and barons on the strength of a certain clause in the said letters patent as to supporting all other charges and because the nineteen marks were assigned to the queen before the grant of the said farm was made have demanded from his said executors nineteen marks for every year from the date of the said grant. [See Feet of Fines, Devon, case 45, file 75, no. 151.]

ASSIZE ROLL No. 1540, m. 47, Devon, 3 Henry VI [1424-5].

The assize comes to recognize if Benedict Gybbe and Joan his wife unjustly (etc.) disseised John Lovera of Lodeswyll of his free tenement in Button. The jurors say upon their oath that the aforesaid Benedict and Joan did not disseise the aforesaid John of the tenement with appurtenances, nor have they done any injury to him. Therefore it is considered that the aforesaid John take nothing by this assize, but is amerced for his false claim; and Benedict and Joan go thereof without a day. [See De Banco Rolls, where John Gibbs sues a man of Buckfastleigh for trespass at Button.]

Extract from TOTNES PRIORY AND MEDIEVAL TOWN. Hugh Watkin.  
1425. Nicholaus Gibbe is assessed 2d. for not being present at Court.

ASSIZE ROLL No. 1540, m. 50d, Devon, 4 Henry VI.

The assize comes to recognize if William Clerk of Dertemouth, William Gybbe of Dertemouth and others unjustly disseised John Burlegh of his free tenement in Clifton Dertemouth Hardenesse.

FEUDAL AIDS, A.D. 1428.

Johannes Gybbe et Johannes Sprye tenent quartam partem unius feodi militis in parva Boltebury [Devon].

Johannes Gybbe et Jacobus Chudlegh tenent tres partes unius feodi militis in Heanok [Devon].

Thomas Wyse Benedictus Flesshemond heredes Johannis Gybbe tenent dimidium feodum in Lutton [Devon].

ASSIZE ROLL No. 1540, m. 62d, Devon, 7 Henry VI.

The assize comes to recognize if Stephen Potter, clerk, John Gybbe and Isabel his wife unjustly disseised John Billehole and Cicely his wife of their free tenement in Chepyngtornynton.



## REFERENCES TO VARIOUS ROLLS

FEET OF FINES, Devon, case 46, file 82, no. 91.

Fine levied in Michaelmas term, 10 Henry VI [A.D. 1431], between John Copleston and Thomas Gybbe, clerk, plaintiffs, and John Southwode and Alice his wife, deforciant, of one messuage two furlongs and the moiety of one furlong of land with appurtenances in Poltymore and Cannfeld. Grant by the said John Southwode and Alice his wife of the above premises to the aforesaid John Copleston and Thomas Gybbe and the heirs of the same Thomas [? John] for ever.

DE BANCO ROLL, 12 Henry VI, Trinity, 424.

William Gibbe *v.* Richard Lokyer of Cliftondertemouthhardeness to give a reasonable account of the time when he was his Bailiff in Dartmouth. Non venit. Nihil habet.

DE BANCO ROLL, 12 Henry VI, Easter, 254.

Thomas Gybbes *v.* Henry Goldsmyth of Exeter for 40s.  
256d.

Thomas Gybbes *v.* William Beard of Wydecombe John Chapelman of Aysshberton fyshrenter Walter Bonde of the same smith Alice Gardener of the same spinster for breaking into his close near Aysheberton and mowing his grass etc. Non sunt inventi.

DARTMOUTH CORPORATION MSS., 4th Report, Hist. MSS. Comm., Appx., p. 603.

Grant dated Tottenes 15th Henry VI by Joan widow of Nicholas Gybbe to John Harry and Walter Cole of her tenement in Great Tottenes within the gates there near the East Wallys to the North. Witnesses, William Rowe mayor of the vill of Tottenes, Richard Tucker, Richard Geffray, Roger Cole, Richard Hoyge, provost.

DE BANCO ROLL, 15 Henry VI, Mich. 399d.

Thomas Gybbys *v.* John Yngge senior and John Yngge junior both of Buckfastleigh Husbandmen Andrew benet of Hywysshe milward because they broke into his house and close at both places and carried off 14 oxen to the value of £12 and other goods to the value of £10. Defendants attached.

Extract from TOTNES PRIORY AND MEDIEVAL TOWN. Hugh Watkin.

1437. Saturday 10 August. I Johanna widow of Nicholaus Gybbe in my widowhood grant to Johannes Harry and Walterus Cole all my tenement with adjoining curtilage which is situated in Great Tottenes within the gates there between the tenement, etc., etc.

DE BANCO ROLL, 15 Henry VI, Trinity, 228.

John Aysshbury *v.* Richard Gybbe of Honyton Bocher and others for debt. Again in 16 Henry VI.

## REFERENCES TO VARIOUS ROLLS

DE BANCO ROLL, 17 Henry VI, Hilary, 57d.

Thomas Gybbes of Southton dertmouth *v.* John Bolte for breaking in and taking away goods of the value of £10.

DE BANCO ROLL, 17 Henry VI, 324d.

Thomas Atte Wille of Staverton John Gibbe of Buckfastleigh and others attached to answer John Goter for trespass and damage at Staverton and Kentisbeare.

DE BANCO ROLL, 18 Henry VI, Hilary, 65.

Thomas Gybbes *v.* Richard Tavystoke of Ugborough husbandman and William Raleigh of Plymton Priors Gent for a debt of 40s. Postponed till Easter.

Hilary 74.

Thomas Coplestone *v.* Thomas Gybbes of Fenton Gentilman for a debt of £10. Sheriff distrains for 10d. Postponed till Easter.

DE BANCO ROLL, 21 Henry VI, Easter, 282.

Robert Clay *v.* John Julkin of Tavystock Gentilman William Gybbe of Byeralleston and others for debt.

DE BANCO ROLL, 21 Henry VI, Trinity, 178.

Thomas Gybys *v.* W<sup>m</sup> Blakdon of clanton for 67s. 4d. Distrain ordered.

178d.

Thomas Gybbys *v.* Hugh Yonge of Southtondertemouth Gentilman for breaking into his close near that place and carrying away his crops. Distrain ordered. [Same case again in the following year.]

CORAM REGE ROLL, 21 Henry VI, Mich. 81d.

Richard Wolcote sues Robert Gybbe of Staverton Husbandman for trespass.

CORAM REGE ROLL, 21 Henry VI, Mich. 108d.

John Abbot of S<sup>t</sup> Mary of Donkeswell sues Richard Gybbe of Honyton Bocher and others for trespass.

In the same roll Walter Spyller sues Roger Gybbe of Yartecombe and another for trespass.

DE BANCO ROLL, 22 Henry VI, Hilary 43d.

Thomas Gybbys *v.* William Troyte of Ayesberton yoman and Johanna his wife for breaking into his close near Ashburton and cutting and carrying away his grass to the value of 100s. They did not appear so the Sheriff was ordered to bring them there at Easter.

Extracts from TOTNES PRIORY AND MEDIEVAL TOWN. Hugh Watkin. 1444. 17 March. I Walterus Cole transfer to Johanna widow of Nicholas Gybbe my tenement with adjoining garden in Great Totteney within the gates there being the tenement, etc., etc.—which tenement,



## REFERENCES TO VARIOUS ROLLS

etc., I Walterus together with Johannes Harry recently deceased received from the aforesaid Johanna. And on the death of the aforesaid Johanna one half of the tenement etc. shall remain to Johannes Gybbe chaplain son of the aforesaid Johanna and his heirs, but if he die without heirs the half is to go to Johannes Warde and Margeria his wife daughter of the aforesaid Johanna Gybbe and to the heirs of Margeria, etc., etc.  
1444. 29 September. Johanna Gybbe is assessed 1d. She was then living "within the gates" of Totnes.

CORAM REGE ROLL, 23 Henry VI, Mich. 6.

Edmond, Bishop of Exeter sues John Gybbe of Cridyton Husbondman and Peter Gybbe of Criditon Husbondman for trespass.

DE BANCO ROLL, 25 Henry VI, Trinity, 114d.

John Gybbe *v.* Michael Lovar concerning the detention of two bonds of £20 each in which John Abbot of Buckfast was concerned.

CORAM REGE ROLL, 26 Henry VI, Mich. 45d.

John Gybbys *v.* John Cole of Blakaueton for trespass.

DE BANCO ROLL, 27 Henry VI, Trinity, 15.

John Germyn sues John Gybbe of Criditon laborer and others for debt.

CORAM REGE ROLL, 28 Henry VI, Mich. 78.

John Dyer of North Huwysshe yoman Thomas Benet of Rattre husbandman Peter Lowe John Foxe and John Bate all of Rattre husbandman attached to answer to John Gybbys for that with Henry Drewe of Blackhalle in North Huwysshe Gent. they fell on Roger Elisaundre beat him at Rattre and deprived John Gibbys of his services and committed other enormities. They all pleaded not guilty and John Dyer for himself said that he was a servant of Henry Drewes and was his grome and that the said Roger attacked him the said Henry and would have beaten and wounded him and that he John Dyer laid hands peaceably on the said Roger as he had a right to do. All of which the said John Gibbys denies.

CORAM REGE ROLL, Mich. 28 Henry VI, m. 78.

John Gibbe of Kyngesbrigge Capellanus Johanna Gibbe of Totteney's wydowe and other Totnes people are attached by William Cosyn for breaking into a close, etc.

CORAM REGE ROLL, 29 Henry VI, Mich. 45d.

John Gibbes *v.* Richard Pyke of Blakaueton toker and Andrew Kynge of Depeford for trespass.

30 Henry VI, Mich. 49.

John Gybbys *v.* William Cole grome Thomas Benet husbandman William Luscombe grome Thomas Herberd husbandman John Herberd



## REFERENCES TO VARIOUS ROLLS

grome Robert and John Tonker husbandmen and Robert Wakeham husbandman all of Rattre for trespass.

CORAM REGE ROLL, 30 Henry VI, Mich. 70d.

Alex Puggyslegh sues Walter Gibbe of Barnstaple for robbery and abduction of a servant.

DE BANCO ROLL, 30 Henry VI, Trinity, 51d, Easter, 198d.

Robert Gybbys by his Atty. sues Richard Dadeworthy of Staverton groom for a forcible entry into his house in Staverton and carrying off goods and chattels to the value of 40s. Return "non est inventus." [This was probably a Gibbs of Fenton, for Staverton is the next village to Dartington.]

DE BANCO ROLL, 30 Henry VI, Trinity, 54, Easter, 27d.

William Weryng v. John Gybbe of Buckfastleigh husbandman for £20 Richard Townyng of Wodbury for 100s. and William Choep South-tondertemouth merchant for 6 marcs. Non sunt inventi.

DE BANCO ROLL, 30 Henry VI, Trinity, 263, also 60d.

James Chudleigh lately Sheriff sues John Gybbys of Fenton Esq. and John Drewe of Dupeford husbandman that one or other of them should pay him £20. Neither appeared so Gybbys was distrained upon for 5s. and Drewe was ordered to be taken and both to appear next term.

Extract from TOTNES PRIORY AND MEDIEVAL TOWN. Hugh Watkin. 1453. Easter. Johannes Gybbe then provost of the burg of Totton, witnesses with others a final agreement in the Court of Lord Willelmus la Zouch Lord of Totteney.

CORAM REGE ROLL, 31 Henry VI, Mich. 78.

Precept to the Sheriff (of Somerset) to arrest John Gybbys of Tyverton Esq. Robert May of Exeter merchant Thomas Lyte of Okeley Co. Somerset gentilman John Permyter of Trent Co. Somerset yoman John More yoman John Grey gentilman John Hays gentilman all of Tyverton Co. Devon John Hoyle of Bokerell Co. Devon and Thomas Symson of Crukerne Co. Somerset both yeomen William Cloudesham of Tymbercombe Co. Somerset gentilman William Devyok of Devyok Co. Cornwall gentilman and John Virgyn of Milton Fauconbrigge Co. Somerset yoman to answer to John Alan for robbery and breach of the peace. Non sunt inventi.

Same precept to Sheriff of Devon.

167d.

Precept to Sheriffs of Somerset and Devon quod non omitterent . . . quin caperent John Gibbes nuper de Tyverton Co. Devon Esq. John Seyncler alias John Wynteler of Buddeley in the same county Esq. Thomas Holand of Tyverton Esq. Thomas Crewys alias Cruce of Crewysmorchard Co. Devon Esq. Richard Strode of Plymton Co.

## REFERENCES TO VARIOUS ROLLS

Devon Esq. Hugh Champernoun of Adeston in the same county Esq. Robert May of Exeter merchant John Pyperell David Stradelyng and John Grey all gentlemen and John More yoman all of Tyverton and many others a Vicar among the rest to answer to the King for divers felonies and transgressions committed in Somerset.

CORAM REGE ROLL, 32 Henry VI, Mich. 15d.

John Gibbys *v.* John Mersshe of Ugborough weaver Simon Lower of Ugborough carpenter John Stone of Brent husbondman Henry Bonde of Great Totnes mason and Thomas Herewedon of Ugborough yeoman.

DE BANCO ROLL, Michaelmas 32 Henry VI, m. 109d.

The sheriff was commanded to cause to come John Gybbes, to acknowledge a certain claim of right in [or to show his right to] one messuage, a hundred acres of land, forty acres of meadow, twelve acres of furze and heath land, and four acres of alders with appurtenances in Britriches-ton, Clysthegges and Clysthyngton, and the moiety of the manor of Boterford with appurtenances, which William Mey here in the King's Court granted by fine to Sir William Bonevyle, knight, Nicholas Radford, Ranulph Crewys and William Dolbeare. And now here at this day came the said Sir William, Nicholas, Ranulph and William; and John Gybbes made default. Therefore the sheriff was commanded to attach him etc. in the term of Hilary; he did not then come and the sheriff was again commanded, etc., unto the term of Trinity, when he likewise did not come, and the sheriff was commanded etc. to the term of Michaelmas, and to the next Hilary term.

[The final judgment is not entered.]

ASSIZE ROLL 199, m. 13, Devon, 33 Henry VI.

John Gibbes, one of the jurors on an assize taken at Newton Ferrers.

CORAM REGE ROLL, 33 Henry VI, Mich. 16.

John Gibbys Esq. complains of William Wallyng of North Hewysshe Walter Yeo of Holdesworthy and John Ewyng of Stoke Flemyng husbandmen that they broke into his enclosures at Boterford Pernecote and Fenton and cut down his trees at Pernecote to the value of £20 and cut and fed off his grass at Boterford and Fenton to the value of £10. Non sunt inventi.

DE BANCO ROLL, 34 Henry VI, Easter, 14.

John Gybbys Esq. *v.* John Bydon of Alphyngton husbandman for 40s.

*Edward IV. Date of Accession, 4 March 1461.*

PATENT ROLL, 1 Edward IV, Part I, m. 4d.

24 July 1461. Commission to the abbots of Tavystok and Bukfast, the prior of Plymton, Roger Champernoun, Philip Courteney, James Derneford, Thomas Buttokyshide, Andrew Hylresdon, Walter Raynell,



## REFERENCES TO VARIOUS ROLLS

John Gybbys and Walter Raleigh, to urge the king's subjects in the west parts of Devon to supply ships well equipped with men, victuals and habiliments of war for half a year at their own expense for defence against the king's enemies of France and elsewhere after the example of other subjects of the king in various parts ; and to appoint persons to collect money and other supplies thus granted and to take ships and men and equipment as above.

[Battle of Towton, Palm Sunday 1461, from which Henry VI, Margaret, and the Prince escaped. Hence fear of French invasion on their behalf.]

CORAM REGE ROLL, 1 Edward IV, Mich. 56.

Walter Raleigh, John Gibbis, John Crokker, Richard Strode, Richard Fortescu, John Fortescu and others sue John Fortescu, — Wode of Wodeley Esquire and John Elyot of Wodeley Gentilman for trespass.

PATENT ROLL, 2 Edward IV, Part I, m. 14d.

6 June 1462. Commission to Bourghchier of FitzWareyn knight, Humphrey Stafford of Suthwyk, knight, Philip Courtenay, knight, Philip Beaumont, Otto Gilbert, Nicholas Kirkeham, John Gybbes, William Champernon, St. Clare Pomeray, Humphrey Courtenay, Thomas Voyse and John Crokker to take vessels and ships for the king's fleet within the ports of Devon and Cornwall and masters and mariners for the same soldiers, smiths, carpenters, and other workmen and bows, bowstrings, arrows, lances, cannons and powder, cables, cords, wheat, beans, peas, cheese, ale, meat, and other victuals.

[Warwick assumed naval command in the West at this time to withstand anticipated French invasion.]

PATENT ROLL, 2 Edward IV, Part III, m. 3d.

8 July 1462. Commission to John Gybbes, esquire, Oto Gilbard, esquire, Henry Norys, Thomas Soper, and John Turpyn, to arrest John Hore late household servant of William Holand, bastard, of Exeter, and certain other persons who are stirring up insurrection and committing robberies, murders, and other crimes in the counties of Cornwall and Devon.

DE BANCO ROLL, 3 Edward IV, Trinity, 117d.

John Gybbes Esq. v. William Madok of Lutton and Isabella his wife for certain lands in Lutton and Senyston (? Sereston) and rights of pasturage on Brent Down whereof he recovered seisin as they did not appear.

Extract from TOTNES PRIORY AND MEDIEVAL TOWN. Hugh Watkin. 1464. Johannes Gybbes with Henricus de la Pomeray and Oto Gilberd Esquires witnesses in the "Gildhallia" of Totnes on Tuesday before the festival of St. Gregory the Martyr an Indenture made between the



## REFERENCES TO VARIOUS ROLLS

Mayor and Community of the ville of Totton on the one part and Lord Petrus Savery warden of the chapel of St. Edmund King and Martyr on the bridge of Totton, licensing the latter to build a tenement with chimney etc. adjoining the property of the Mayor and Community [probably the Guildhall].

DE BANCO ROLL, 4 Edward IV, Easter, 250.

John Gybbys of Fenton sues Robert Glover of Plympton Earls yeoman and others for debt.

DE BANCO ROLL, 5 Edward IV, Hilary, 289 ; 6 Edward IV, 422d and 101.

John Gybbes of Fenton Co. Devon summoned at the suit of Sir Humphery Stafford to answer for having carried off against the will of the said Humphrey et contra pacem etc. William son and heir of Richard Strode being under age and whose marriage belonged to the said Humphrey inasmuch as the said Richard died in his homage holding lands of him as of his manor of Plymton Earl on military service and the said Humphrey had been in full and peacefull possession of the said heir from Jan. 5 in 4 Ed. IV to 29 March next following on which day the said carrying off took place and he says he has suffered damage to the extent of £200. The said John desires leave to answer till the morrow of St. John Baptist's day. In Trinity, 506, the said John answers by his Attorney Thomas Walker that the aforesaid Humphrey ought not to maintain his suit for that the said Richard held lands in Butterford of him the said John and died in his homage while the said William was under age wherefore he seized his body as he had a full right to do. The said John and the said Humphrey throw themselves upon the country and are ordered to appear the following Michaelmas.

DE BANCO ROLL, 6 Edward IV, Hilary, 297, 1465/6.

Thos. Walrond of Exeter Gentilman, John Gybbys of Exeter and others summoned for assault.

PATENT ROLL, 8 Edward IV, Part I, m. 8d.

20 July 1468. The king lately by letters patent commissioned Henry Bodrugan and John Arundell of Talffern, esquires, to enquire into the complaint of John Dubrossay concerning the capture of a ship of his laden with wine and the said Henry has returned into Chancery that the said ship was captured by the owners of a ship called "le Cristofer" and that the wine has come to the hands of various people (named), amongst them John Gybbys of Pensans who has two tuns of it. All the said people are to be arrested and restitution made.

DE BANCO ROLL, 9 Edward IV, Easter, 29d.

Thomas Gybbe sues John Baron of Westansty Husbondman for 40 sheep and a certain purse with 13/4 therein unjustly detained.

## REFERENCES TO VARIOUS ROLLS

DE BANCO ROLL, 10 Edward IV, Easter, 15 and Trinity, 15d.

John Gibbe *v.* John Bouey of Bokefastlegh and John Frye of Mede because they broke into his close at Button beat and ill treated him and carried off cattle to the value of £20. Non sunt inventi. [Benedict Gibbe apparently owned land in Button in 1424. See Assize Roll.]

Trinity, 15.

Dean and Chapter of Exeter *v.* John Gybbys of Exeter Vestmentmaker for carrying off vi et armis goods to the value of £40.

[This man was probably Steward of Exeter and took the goods in his official capacity.]

PATENT ROLL, 49 Henry VI, m. 27.

Thomas Gybbe *v.* John Baron late of Westansty county Devon "husbondman."

PATENT ROLL, 49 Henry VI, m. 21d.

18 October 1470. Commission of oyer and terminer to George, duke of Clarence, Richard, earl of Warwick and Salisbury, Hugh Courtenay, knight, William Courtenay, knight, Thomas Fulford, knight, Philip Courtenay, Halnath Mauleverer, John Halwell, Richard Chechestre, Richard Halse, John Gybbis, William Yeo, John Denys, William Huddesfeld, and William Shillyngford in the county of Devon.

Vacated by surrender and nothing was done.

Similar commission 27 October 1470.

Extract from TOTNES PRIORY AND MEDIEVAL TOWN. Hugh Watkin. 1471. Johannes Gybbes, Esq<sup>re</sup> (M.P. in 1467) lets to Johannes Kyng the gaoler a tenement outside the W. gate of Tottonia (Totnes Priory Deed CLXX).

PATENT ROLLS, 11 Edward IV, Part I, m. 8d.

15 July 1471. Commission to William Courtenay, knight, John Crokker, knight, Oto Gilbert, John Gybbes, William Huddesfeld, Thomas Gale, William Morys, and the sheriff of Devon, to enquire into the complaint of John Ochoa, owner of the ship "le Michell" that certain pirates in a ship called "Le Marye Calder" of Dertemouth, owners William Forster and John Caldys, master, John Rede, seized a ship laden with goods of his 17 March last past and took it to Dertemouth.

PATENT ROLLS, 13 Edward IV, Part II, m. 12d.

18 February 1474. Commission to William Courtenay, knight, Philip Courtenay, knight, Peter Courtenay, esquire, John Gybbys, Michael Denys, John Wykys, and the sheriff of Devon, to arrest Thomas Olyver, monk, Henry Durke and John Tanner, and commit them to gaol.

DE BANCO ROLLS, 14 Edward IV, Hilary 289d.

John Gybbys Esq. *v.* Thomas Matthews husbandman of Dypford for threats to his men.



## REFERENCES TO VARIOUS ROLLS

DE BANCO ROLLS, 15 Edward IV, Easter 318d.

John Gybbys Esq. by his Atty. sues Thomas Talcarné of Cacchefrensshe Co. Cornwall Yoman for 10 pounds and John Shapleigh of Nymet Rowe yoman for 100 shillings and John Runnewell of Ugburgh husbandman for 5 marcs and William Spycer of Kyngesbrigge yoman and Alianora his wife formerly wife of John Gwen and Executrix of his Will for £47. Return "non sunt inventi."

PATENT ROLLS, 15 Edward IV, Part II, m. 1d.

8 December 1475. Commission to William Courtenay, knight, John Crokker, knight, Charles Dynham, esquire, Bartholomew Seyntleger, esquire, Richard Pomeray, esquire, Nicholas Sance, esquire, John Gybbys, esquire, William Coffyn, esquire, John Giffard of Hallesbyn, esquire, and the sheriff of Devon to arrest Richard Aller, Richard Wode, William Pitteford, Lawrence Yonge, Hugh Brown, Walter Whitelok, Nicholas Michell, Simon Whiddon, and Richard Gunner, and bring them before the king and council to answer for certain riots and offences.

EARLY CHANCERY PROCEEDINGS, bundle 16, no. 446.

[XV century.] Complaint addressed to "the right holy father in God my lord of Kaunterbury, Chaunceler of Engelond," by John Serle showing that whereas one Robard Solers was seized of a messuage and lands and tenements with appurtenances in "Plympton Erlis," in the county of Devon, in his demesne as of fee, which messuage, etc., he gave to one John Crokker and his heirs and assigns in fee, on condition to fulfil the will of the said Robard with regard to the said messuage, etc. The said Robard declared his will to the said John Crokker that he should "infeffe" in the said messuage with appurtenances Jane, the wife of the said Robard after his decease, for her life, the remainder after her decease to the complainant. After the death of the said Robard the said John Crokker "infeffed" the said Jane in the said messuage, etc., for her life the remainder after her death to "one John Gybbe and his heirs" in fee, contrary to the condition of the will of the said Robard. John Crokker died and the said Jane died seized of the said messuage, etc., and John Gybbe claimed and entered into the said messuage, etc., by force of the said remainder. The complainant begs that a writ of "Sub Pena" may be directed to the said John Crokker,\* etc. [No answer is preserved.]

EARLY CHANCERY PROCEEDINGS, bundle 53, no. 71.

[A.D. 1475-1485.] Complaint addressed to the Bishop of Lincoln, Chancellor of England [Chancellor from 1483 to 1485] of Richard Gybbe and Isabell his wife, that whereas one John Blakhall is possessed of certain

\* Crokker was dead, so John Gybbe must be intended. John Crokker was on a Commission with John Gibbs of Fenton in 1475; therefore the date of this complaint must be between 1475 and 1487, when John Gibbs died.



## REFERENCES TO VARIOUS ROLLS

evidences and writings concerning a "mese," and 40 acres of land with their appurtenances in Uggeburgh in the county of Devon, whereof the complainants "ben seised" in their demesne as of fee in right of the said Isabell, and that the said John Blakhall though oftentimes required to deliver the said evidences to the complainants, "as conscience wull requyre," he refuses to do so; and as the complainants have no "knolyche" of the contents of the said evidences nor whether they be contained "in box or bagge," they can have no action of "detinue" nor other remedy thereof at the common law, "and so lykly to be disheryte." The complainants beg that a writ of subpœna may be directed to the said John Blakhall.

EARLY CHANCERY PROCEEDINGS, bundle 66, no. 200.

[A.D. 1475-1485.] Complaint addressed to the Bishop of Lincoln, chancellor of England, by Richard Hewton, showing that he, the said Richard, being possessed at "Pensanns" in the county of Cornwall of "II tonne of red wyne, II tonne of white wyne, price every tonne viij mark, and of a piece of Spaynysshe . . . . . price xl<sup>s</sup>, as his propre goodes," did "of the speciall trust and confidence that he had in oon John Gybbes of the said town," bail the said goods unto the said John by the hands of one Henry Kelmestowe, servant to the said Richard Hewton, "safely to kepe unto the behoof and use" of the complainant; and that the said John Gybbes, having undertaken to keep them accordingly, did, contrary to the will of the complainant, sell them "for a certain somme of money, which he receyved and converted to his owne propre use"; afterwards making Agnes Gybbes his wife and Thomas Gybbes his son his executors. On the death of the said John Gybbes the said Agnes and Thomas, his executors, took upon them the administration of his goods, which amounted to the sum of £100 and more, "of all the substance of the which goodes the aforesaid Agnes and Thomas be yet possessed," refusing to satisfy the complainant.

*Richard III. Date of Accession, 26 June 1483.*

DE BANCO ROLL, 2 Richard III, Hilary, 22d.

Between John Gybbes Esq. and Richard Wolston of London Gent concerning an obligation for £17 given to John Wodehouse and William Bracebrigge to be paid in Exeter.

DE BANCO ROLL, 2 Richard III, Easter, 79.

John Gybbys Esq. sues Rem. Lovet of Dypford husbandman for 6 marcs. Return "nihil habet."

*Henry VII. Date of Accession, 21 August 1485.*

EARLY CHANCERY PROCEEDINGS, bundle 80, no. 39.

[A.D. 1486.] Bill addressed to the Bishop of Ely, Chancellor of England, shews that:—

A communication was had between John Gybbes, esquire, of the one

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part, and William Corun (? Cornu), of the other part, for a marriage to be had between Cristyne, daughter of the said John Gybbes, and Thomas Champernon, son and heir apparent of Elinor, wife of the said William Corun, for which marriage to be accomplished the said William promised to cause sufficient estate in law to be made, between the feast of St. Peter and the feast of St. Michael in the year 1480, unto the said Thomas and Cristyne “of a mese place called Treveignon,” with all lands and tenements thereto belonging in the county of Cornwall; to have and to hold to the said Thomas and Cristyne and their heirs begotten.

It was also promised and agreed by the said Corun that he would cause a sufficient estate in reversion by grant to be made to the said Thomas and Cristyne of lands and tenements to the yearly value of 5 marks, to have to them and their heirs for ever, and this estate to be made in such wise that the said Thomas and Cristyne, immediately after the death of the said Corun (? Cornu), might have and occupy the said lands to the yearly value of 5 marks, by reason of the said grant in reversion; for which jointure so to be performed the said John Gybbes agreed to give the said Thomas £40, and afterwards, in trust of the aforesaid promise made by the aforesaid William Corun duly to be performed, the said Thomas and Cristyne were married according to the law of the holy church.

And the said John Gybbes paid unto the said Thomas the aforesaid £40, and “also founde the said Thomas and Cristyne his wyfe, mete and drynke by the space of a yeare and more, they having no thyng toward their sustenance but the forseid mese place called Treveignon,” with the appurtenances, which the said Thomas occupied by the sufferance of the said William Corun, “without any estate made thereof according to the said appointment. And after the said Thomas died, after whose death the said John Gibbes hath oftentimes desired the said William Corun to make estate unto the said Cristyne according to his former promise, which he refuseth to do, and because your said orator hath no writing ensealed proving the said covenant he is without remedy by cause [course] of the common law. Wherefore your said orator prays for a write of *subpena*,” etc.

Pledges :—

JOHN HUNTE of London.

JOHN HAKELEY.

EARLY CHANCERY PROCEEDINGS, bundle 94, no. 45.

[A.D. 1486–1493.] Bill of complaint addressed to John, Archbishop of Canterbury, Chancellor of England, shows that :—

The orator, Christopher Gibbes, is “seised in his demesne as of fee of a mese and lx acres of lande and pasture with thappurtenances in Ormeley, in the county of Devonshire, and where that dyvers evydences, charters and munyments conveying the said mese and lande with



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thappurtenances be come to the hands and possession of the prior of Totnes ; and how be it that your said suppliant hath often and many tymes required the said prior to deliver to him the said evydences and munyments, yet that to do the said prior alweis hath refused and yet dothe." Forasmuch as the complainant knows not the contents of the said evidences, etc., nor wherein they be contained, he is without remedy at common law. He therefore prays for a writ of *sub-poena* to be directed, etc.

Pledges :—

JOHN CARTER, yeoman.

JOHN LEGG, gentleman.

EARLY CHANCERY PROCEEDINGS, bundle 134, no. 33.

[A.D. 1486–1515.] Bill addressed to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Chancellor of England, by John Furland, clerk, showing that :—

"Forasmuch as one John Gibbe of grete malice cometh every halyday to the parysshe churche of Toryton withinne the countie of Devonshire, where that your said besecher ys resyant there, dysturbeth hym so that he may not do Goddys devyne service only to thentent to make your saide besecher to voyde fro hys lyfelode, and excyteth and stereth other men to take actions agenst your said besecher, and enbraceth enquests to indite hym, as it is openly knowen in al that contrey. And so by such maney of vexacions your said besecher ys brought yn grete poverte lykly to be undon." He therefore prays for a writ of *sub-poena*, etc.

Pledges :—

JOHN DAROP' of Bokeland [Buckland, nr.  
Barnstaple], gentleman.

DAVID JOHN of Barnstaple, yeoman.

[This John Gibbs was no doubt a descendant of William, King's Bailiff of Barnstaple.]

EARLY CHANCERY PROCEEDINGS, bundle 137, no. 9.

[A.D. 1486–1515.] Bill of complaint of William Gybbes addressed to the right reverend father in God the Archbishop of Canterbury, Chancellor of England, shows that :—

The complainant is son and heir of William Gybbes, who was son and heir of John Gybbes, and that the said John [Gybbes] the grandfather was seised of "certain meases, landes, medows, pastures, . . . with the appurtenances in Whytebeare, Clanaburgh, Manworthy, Parnacot, Vogguncote [*sic*], Honeycroft, Tenacre, Haukedon, Honyton, Clyste and Serelf . . .," in the county of Devon, in his demesne as of fee ; and so being seised thereof enfeofed Sir John Biconell, knight, and John More, with others now deceased, to them and their heirs, by virtue whereof they were seised ; in order to enfeoff the said John Gibbes or his heirs at such time as they should be required so to do.



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Afterwards the said William Gibbes the father died, "leaving" the said John Gibbes his father; and after that the said John Gibbes, the grandfather, died, after whose death the fee of the premises descended to the complainant, who has often required enfeoffment at the hands of the said feoffees, which they refuse to make. He therefore prays for a writ of *sub-poena*, etc.

[John Gibbs died in 1487 and John Biconell's Inq. p.m. was held in 20 Henry VII; thus this complaint was between those dates, and no doubt much nearer the former than the latter.]

EARLY CHANCERY PROCEEDINGS, bundle 152, no. 14.

[A.D. 1486-1493 or A.D. 1504-1515.] Bill of Edward Orenge, clerk, addressed to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Chancellor of England, complaining, that whereas he is seised of and in five "meses," 40 acres of meadow and 60 acres of arable land, lying at Methe, in the county of Devon, in his demesne as of fee and that divers evidences writings and muniments concerning the right title and possession of the premises have casually come into the possession of Willam Gybbe and although the said Edward has divers and many times desired and prayed the said William Gybbe to deliver the said evidences, writings and muniments to him, the said Edward for the defence of his title of and in the premises, yet at all times he has refused to do that and still refuses against all right and conscience; and forasmuch as the said Edward knows neither the number nor contents of the said evidences and writings, etc., or whether they are contained in box or boxes he is without remedy to have them by suit at the Common Law and therefore he desires a writ of subpoena may be directed to the aforesaid William Gybbe commanding him to appear before the King in his Chancery at a certain day to answer to the premises.

Pledges :—

THOMAS MORIS, of London, yeoman.

RICHARD WHELER, of London, yeoman.

DE BANCO ROLL, 3 Henry VII, 132, Easter.

Agnes widow of John Gybbys Esq. by John Kyrton her Atty. sues Sir John Byconnell John Denys and John More for a third part of the manor of Boterford and a third part of a hundred messuages a thousand acres of land two hundred acres of meadow sixty acres of wood twenty rents (*solidatarum redditus*) and a hundred acres of gorse and heath in Boterford Holdesworthy Penworthy Clanton Langedon Haukedon Blakedonpipard Cloneburg Dalecombe Preston and Dypford. The Defendants by their Atty. Peter Meryfeld say that they have always been ready to give up the property; therefore it is decided that Agnes should recover seisin.

DE BANCO ROLL, 4 Henry VII, 196 Mich.

Agnes Gybbys Executrix of the Will of John Gybbys Esq. by her Atty.

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sues John Cole of Great Totnes for 86 shillings and 8 pence. Cole does not appear and the Sheriff is ordered to take him.

DE BANCO ROLL, 5 Henry VII, Mich. 450.

Alice Fitz of Tavistock widow Richard Moryng of the same labourer John Dounde labourer of Hurdeswyke and John Manery of the same were attached to answer to Christopher Gybbys of Tavistock for breaking into his dwelling and carrying off goods & Christopher complains by Peter Meryfeld his Atty.

DE BANCO ROLL, 5 Henry VII, Mich. 472.

John Sawele summoned by Christopher Gybbys and Joan his wife as Executors of Matilda widow of John Trecarell for repayment of £40.

INQUISITIO POST MORTEM, Series II, Chancery, vol. 7, no. 6.

Inquisition taken 3rd October 7 Henry VII, 1491, on the death of John Denys of Orleygh. He died 7th May 1491, seised *inter alia* of three messuages, thirty acres of land and 4 acres of meadow in Clist Honyton, worth eleven shillings, held of John Gybbes by fealty only for all service. [John Gibbs of Fenton held land in Clist Honyton, so presumably he is the man mentioned above ; but he died in 1487 and John Denys was his executor.]

INQUISITIO POST MORTEM, Series II, Chancery, vol. 9, no. 30.

Inquisition taken 5 August 8 Henry VII [A.D. 1492], after the death of Gilbert Yerd.

The said Gilbert being seized of moieties of messuages, etc., in Daldiche [Duldiche ?] and Exeter and of land in Milton in fee, gave the same by deed to William Gybbys and Elizabeth his wife daughter of him the said Gilbert with remainder to their heirs. The said William and Elizabeth survive and are seised of the said premises in their demesnes as of frank tenement and fee tail respectively.

He died 2 November 8 Henry VII, 1492. Roger Yerd aged 50 and more is his son and heir.

DE BANCO ROLL, 10 Henry VII, Mich. 87.

John Gybbys and Richard Gore sue John Freke of Stobley Lincombe for £20.

DE BANCO ROLL, 12 Henry VII, Mich. 15d.

Margaret Piperell widow v. William Gybbys of Rattre Esq. for £10. Adjourned to Hilary.

DE BANCO ROLL, Mich. 14 Henry VII, m. 457.

Jakson and others to answer to Richard Gybbe for taking his cattle from a place called Pyke which Gybbe said was in Ugborough and the others said was in Langford Lester. Gibbe took nothing by his action but was in mercy for his false claim.



## REFERENCES TO VARIOUS ROLLS

DE BANCO ROLL, 15 Henry VII, Mich. 343d.

William Fortescue of Prutteston Esq. Martin Ferrers and Walter Whitlegh by their Atty John Kyrton sue in recovery against William Gybbys and Elizabeth his wife for the manor of Boterford and lands in Dartington Rattre Ashberton Gidecote and Blakeaueton as their right into which the said William and Elizabeth have no entry except by disseizin of the said William Martin and Walter through Edward Dene. John Drakes vouched in warrantry.

William Gybbys and Elizabeth appear by their Atty William Legh.

EARLY CHANCERY PROCEEDINGS, bundle 244, no. 57.

[*Circa* 1500.] Complaint of John Pendergest and William Gibbys, who were seised of a "mese," garden, twelve acres of land and two acres of meadow, with appurtenances, in the manor of Tybecombe and Totteneyes and in the town of Mycheltotteneyes.

Complainants state that certain deeds relating to these premises have fallen into the hands of William Huckemore, who refuses to give them up. They therefore seek remedy, etc.

EARLY CHANCERY PROCEEDINGS, bundle 312, no. 8.

[*Circa* 1500.] Complaint of William Gibbys, of Fenton, esquire, who had "bargained" with John Holway, three acres of land in Brixham, for the sum of 23s. yearly. The said William has paid the money, but the said John refuses to let him have the land, etc.

STAR CHAMBER PROCEEDINGS, Henry VII, 85.

[*Circa* 1501.] Bill (undated) by William Mayn', chaplain, John Bonyfaunt and Johane his wife, of the city of Exeter, against William Gibbes and Thomas Pendregyst. The plaintiffs and their ancestors have been seised of 3 tenements and 3 gardens in Great Totnise, 4 acres of meadow in Folotyn Lane, 8 acres of meadow in Northford, within the manor of Dartington, and 5 acres of pasture in Tikcombe, in the county of Devon, in their demesne as of fee. One William Gibbes, esquire, and Thomas Pendregyst, with others to the number of 10 or 11 persons, on Thursday next after Lady Day now last past, in the sixteenth year of Henry VII [A.D. 1501], entered into the said tenements in which one William Helyer, mercer, dwelleth, and with force of arms took away certain silks and linen cloth, and put the said Helyer out of doors there, and bore away his keys, and felled many oaks in the said meadows, and carried them away.

The plaintiffs do not dare to come to the town to occupy their said lands, as they have done for the space of 100 years or more.

DE BANCO ROLL, 20 Henry VII, Mich. 213.

William Gybbes by his Atty sues John Bonyfont alias John Bonefont citizen of the city of Exeter for £40.



## REFERENCES TO VARIOUS ROLLS

Mich. 15.

William Fulford Esq. by his Atty sues Richard Gybbe of Ugborough for 40s. Nihil habet.

DE BANCO ROLL, 22 Henry VII, Mich. 206.

Johanna widow of William Hals had recovered seisin against Richard Whitlegh William Gybbes and Richard Hals of one third of  $\frac{1}{2}$  of certain lands (414 acres) and one third of  $\frac{1}{4}$  of other lands all in Worthehall Ermyngton Wydecombe and Seyntbuddokys as her dower. Sir John Kyrkham the Sheriff orders that she may have plenary seisin of the same.

DE BANCO ROLL, 23 Henry VII, Mich. 203.

William Gybbys Esq. v. Walter Stephens of Blakoryton (Blakaweton ?) franklyn demanding a reasonable account of the time while he was his bailiff in Gitcote and Manworthy and receiver of his monies. Sheriff to distrain.

*Henry VIII. Date of Accession, 22 April 1509.*

DE BANCO ROLL, 2 Henry VIII, Mich. 15.

Sir Edward Pomery sues Thomas Gibbes of Dartington Gentleman alias dictum Thomas Gibbes of Fenton Gentilman for £6 odd.

COMMON ROLL, COMMON PLEAS, 2 Henry VIII, Mich. 331.

Andrew Frende late of Ermyngton Gent. to answer to Richard Hals Esq. and William Gibbes Esq. and render an account of the time during which he was receiver of their monies i.e. from Mich. 19 to Mich. 22 Henry VII. Plaintiffs give names of those from whom he had received. Defendant denies that he had received any such monies. Sheriff fails to send a jury. Further precept for Hilary term.

DE BANCO ROLL, 3 Henry VIII, Mich. 119d.

William Gibbes Esq. William Upton Robert Wilman John Coyte and John Sparke summoned to answer to Robert Wylling for having taken on 23 January at Hawardsore in a place called Langland cattle to wit a bull a bullock and three heifers value £10 contrary to their vadium and plegium belonging to Wylling. Also to answer to John Knight for taking at the same place in a place called Berk 10 cows and 3 calves value 19 marcs.

449.

A like case against the same parties for taking at the same place in a place called Langparke 2 mares and 2 colts value 20s. each belonging to Christopher Wadell.

This dispute was continued at great length in the following year 4 Henry VIII, Mich. 516, 550, 553, 553d, and the defendants pleaded that they were acting as Bailiffs of Joan Courtenay widow of whom John Knight held. John Holdyche also brings an action against them for seizing bullocks at Hawardsore in a place called Coneparke.

## REFERENCES TO VARIOUS ROLLS

DE BANCO ROLL, 3 Henry VIII, Mich. 201d.

William Hale versus William Gybbes nuper de Fenton Esq. demanding a reasonable account of the time during which he was receiver of the monies of Hale. W. G. did not appear. Sheriff distrains on his goods for 12d. Case postponed to Hilary.

Mich. 205d.

Agnes Frost of Exeter widow versus William Gibbes of Fenton and William Wydeslade of Bokeland Bruer Esq. for 20 marcs and £20 respectively. Neither appear. Distrain for 3s. 4d. Postponed to Hilary.

DE BANCO ROLL, 4 Henry VIII, Mich. 201.

Robert Bouring *v.* William Gibbes of Fenton Esq. for 10 marcs. No appearance. Distrain 20d. Postponed to Hilary.

Mich. 201d.

Thomas Goodman Esq. *v.* William Gibbes of Fenton Esq. and Walter Reynolds of Malston Co. Devon Gentilman for £20. Result as above.

DE BANCO ROLL, 5 Henry VIII, Mich. 191d.

Robert Bowring *v.* William Gybbys of Fenton Esq. for 10 marcs. Distrain 3s. 4d. To appear at Hilary.

LETTERS AND PAPERS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC, Henry VIII, v. 1.

1513. July. Navy. [Sum] of the captains and soldiers master gunners and mariners appointed to be in the sea this year. — Gibbes ship 140 t.; Gibbes captain; — master; 122. The Margaret of Topsam 140 t.; James Knyvet, captain; Stukeley; Sir Roger Lewkenor; — master 103.

1513. Aug. 31. Cost of ships hired for the Navy 14 Mch 4 Hen. VIII to 11 April paid by Thos. Wyndham. For ships hired: Wm. Gibbes captain of Gybbes shipt 120 tons [*sic*] 120 men. 18d.

1514. May 22. Expences of the war. Paymentis of mony for the Kingis Riall Armye by See for oon moneth begynnyng the xxv daye of Apryll anno vj<sup>to</sup> R. Henry VIII which shall eende the xxij daye of May then next after, the first and last dayes included accomptyng xxviii dayes for the moneth.

“The Barbara Gybbes”—William Gybbes, cap. 42s.; 36 sol. 40 m., 8 g. Total 34<sup>1</sup> 2<sup>s</sup>.

DE BANCO ROLL, 6 Henry VIII, Mich. 223 (Cornwall).

James Erysy alias Irresy of Cornwall *v.* Willam Gybbys of Fenton Esq. and William Bonde of Erth Co. Devon [Cornwall] Gentilman for £20. Non sunt inventi.



## REFERENCES TO VARIOUS ROLLS

DE BANCO ROLL, 7 Henry VIII, Mich. 63d.

Richard Gibbe sues William Baron of Lodbroke for £6. 13. 4.

EARLY CHANCERY PROCEEDINGS, bundle 395, no. 13.

[A.D. 1515-18.] Complaint (to Thomas the Cardinal, Archbishop of York) of Christopher Carpenter, of Newton Bushell otherwise Newton Abbot, husbandman. His mother, Joan, died seised of land in Newton Abbot and Holsworthy, which rightfully descended to him; but the deeds concerning the premises had come to the hands of John Roo, serjeant-at-law, who refuses to deliver them up. Prays a writ, etc.

*Answer of John Roo.* Remembers that nine or ten years before there was a "controveryse" between "one Wylliam Gybbes, squier, yn the countye of Devonschire," and the said Joan Carpenter, concerning certain lands in Newton Abbot, but what lands he does not remember. Certain deeds concerning the lands in dispute were then in the hands of the Bishop of Exeter, who delivered them to the said John, since which time the said William Gibbys had shown to the said John that it was agreed with the said Joan that he should have the said lands in variance, and, as Joan had not, for the space of seven years, asked for the said deeds, he kept them and is now in doubt whether he delivered them to the said William Gybbys or not "tyll he come home yn to hys countrey and make search thereof." Is ready to do as the court shall award.

*Answer of William Gybbys.* Stephen and Gilbert Lowring were seised of the lands in question, and granted the same to him, the said William Gybbys, and his heirs in fee, and that Thomas Hext and William Legh, "by writ of entry in the post," recovered the premises against him, which recovery was made to the use of him, the said Gybbys, and his heirs. States that he is entitled to the deeds and evidences concerning the premises.

[Depositions follow.]

*John Chamberleyn otherwise called Harper*, aged seventy-nine, says that Robert Lowryng was father of the complainant Joan.

*Thomas Merefeld*, aged sixty-eight, says that a commission was issued, about three years before the death of Henry VII, to Hugh, Bishop of Exeter, and others, to enquire as to land in Newton Abbot and Holsworthy, then in variance between William Gibbys and Joan Carpenter. Under this it was awarded that Joan Carpenter, mother of the complainant, should have the said lands to her and her heirs for ever, she to pay the said William Gibbys 80s., which he (deponent) borrowed of the Abbot of Torre, and paid it to the said William Gibbs. He knows of no bargain between the said William Gibbys and Stephen or Gilbert Lowryng.



## REFERENCES TO VARIOUS ROLLS

EARLY CHANCERY PROCEEDINGS, bundle 456, no. 25.

[A.D. 1515-18.] Complaint (made to Thomas, Archbishop of York) by Richard Westhorn and Isabel, his wife, in right of the said Isabel. They are seised of three messuages and two hundred acres of land, in the parishes of Wolfarthy, Aysche, Reny, and Ilforcombe, in the county of Devon, the deeds and evidences of which have come into the hands of "oon John Gybbe and Thomason, his wyf," who refuse to give them up. Complainant prays a writ of subpœna, etc. [No answer.] [This John Gybbe was possibly of Clyst St. George and/or Ugborough, though the lands mentioned appear to be in the north of the county.]

DE BANCO ROLL, 8 Henry VIII, Mich. 321.

Lewis Pollard one of H.M. Justices de Communi Banci John Rowe Sergeant at law John Michell clerk Richard Tollet clerk Walter Courtenay Esq. William Merwode Esq. John Ford and John Noseworthy by William Roupe their Atty claim against William Gibbes Esq. and Katherine his wife the manor of Gyddecote and 8 messuages a mill 40 acres of land 100 of meadow 300 of pasture and 200 of heath in Gyddecote Blakeawton Rattre and in St. Thomas the Martyr extra pontem de Exa juxta Exoniam and say that William and Katherine have no other right of entry but through the disseisin of the said Lewis and the rest unjustly made by Henry Hunt (? John Doe) and that Lewis and the rest were lawfully seized thereof. William and Katherine answer by their Atty Adam William and call Thomas Fyssh to warranty therupon Lewis and the rest claim against Thomas and Thomas pleads that the said Henry did not disseise Lewis. But Thomas did not come but made default. Therefore Lewis and the rest recovered their seisin against William and Katherine.

[Apparently a marriage settlement by William Gibbs on Katherine. On Katherine's death he settled the same land on his third wife. See Star Chamber Proceedings, 1544.]

DE BANCO ROLL, 8 Henry VIII, Mich 73d.

Thomas Rayschelegh and Thomas Bounde sue William Gybbys of Fenton Esq. alias dictum William Gybbys Esq. for £10.

Sheriff ordered to summon him.

See for continuation of suit 10 Henry VIII, Mich. 649, Devon & London.

STAR CHAMBER PROCEEDINGS, Henry VIII, vol. 5, no. 153.

[Circa 1517.] Bill (undated) by John Bourynge, the younger, of Dertyngton, in the county of Devon, against William Gybbes, of the same place, esquire. Plaintiff inherited land in Dertyngton from one John Knight of that place, his father's uncle; but afterwards, viz., on Wednesday at night next after the day of "St. Davy the Bishop" in 8 Henry VIII [A.D. 1516-17], the said William Gibbes, of his own mischievous mind,

## REFERENCES TO VARIOUS ROLLS

with six persons with bills and glaives, riotously entered into a close of the plaintiff's, called Cobt . . ., and there felled divers trees of oak and ash, and afterwards in the same night came riotously to the plaintiff's house, and there "monished" him with great words, he being in bed, saying "though thou hast sown that close, yet shalt thou not reap or sell, without making an estate to the said William Gibbes and his heirs for ever." And thereupon the plaintiff, for pure fear of his life, granted Gibbes' desire, and made such an estate of the said close by compulsion on the morrow. The defendant has also entered into other lands, which plaintiff holds by lease from Lord Brooke for term of lives, belonging to his manor of Hempston Arundell.

STAR CHAMBER PROCEEDINGS, Henry VIII, bundle xxi, no. 158.

[*Circa* A.D. 1517.] Complaint addressed to "the Right Reverende fader in Gode the Lord Cardinall, Chauncellor of England" by William Olyver, chaplain and curate of the parish church of Rattre in the county of Devon, John Martyn, John Hals, Symon Stert and others of the same parish.

The complainants say that they have made divers complaints in times past to the Bishop of Exeter, the Earl of Wiltshire and other commissioners of the said county and also of late to the justices of assizes concerning one William Gybbys, "dwelling in the parish of Dertyngton," esquire, and concerning wrongs and oppressions done by him to the church of Rattre and to certain of the inhabitants of the same parish and that the truth of their assertions was proved by an examination "upon account" taken at the Feast of Saint John the Baptist 9 Henry VIII [A.D. 1517] before the said William Gybbys and Andrew Hyllersdon his son-in-law and one of the Justices of the Peace and all the inhabitants of the parish of Rattre. By which account William Gybbys "beyng noo parishman ner dweller withyn the said parish" owes unto the said church of his own proper debt besides his servants' debt £21. 2. 8. That upon the bill of complaint showed to the justices of assize the said William Gybbys was commanded to find sureties of his good "aberyng" or else to appear "before the king's grace and his honorable councaill" on pain of 500 marks to answer the said bills.

That the complainants showed in one article before the Bishop of Exeter and the Lord of Wiltshire that the said William Gybbys took out of the said church "a yron boxe locked with two lockis" containing money, the amount of which the complainant did not know "and the said boxe broken upp was delyvered of late by the wif of the said William Gybbys unto a servant of his" living in the said parish of Rattre, one John Saine. Which article was denied by the said Gybbys before the said lords but he afterwards confessed that he had taken 63 shillings out of the said box. The complainants say that they desired the said lords



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to have surety of the good "aberyng" of the said Gybbys and that they were "well mynded unto the same" if one Andrew Hyllersdon had not been one of them. But "by the meanes and labor of the same Andrew" Gybbys was bound in 100 marks before them 19 June 9 Henry VIII [A.D. 1517] to keep the peace. The complainants go on to say that the said William Gybbys and one Thomas Gybbys, his son and heir, late of "Dertyngton" gentleman, William Upton, late of Hempston Arundell, gentleman, John Fayrewell, late of Dertyngton, "grome," Thomas Prentys, of the same, "grome," John Pytteford, of the same, husbandman, John Sperke, of the same, "grome," George Knapston, of the same, "grome," Robert Toser late of Rattre, husbondman, John Camme, of the same, laborer, Edward Ley, of the same, "husbond," Christopher Buntynge, of the same, "gonner," William Stevyn, of the same, "bocher," and others came to Rattre with force and arms the Thursday night before the feast of St. Mathew 9 Henry VIII "and then and there ryottusly assemble theym to geders to kyll your said orators ley in awayte." And the said Thomas Gybbys "with a swarde and a bokeler made a sawte" upon John Hals one of the complainants "so as the said John Hals was in danger of his lyf and toke the church and church yerde for his savegard and kept the same by the space of two houris." The complainants say that the said Thomas Gybbys had "noo matter or cause unto the said John Hals" but attacked him by the command of his father William Gybbys and that the said William has thereby forfeited the aforesaid 100 marks. They further say that the said William and Thomas Gybbys came again to Rattre on the Sunday following the said Thursday "with staves, swards and bokelers, bowes and arrowes in manner of a new insurrection" with 23 persons "and above" of his servants and retainers "and then and there assembled them ryottuysly togeders to the great feer and dreed" of the complainants "and of all the country there abowte, inasmoch that your said orators were put yn knowledge by their neighbours to kepe them absent from their said church and their divine service. And so they dyd." And the complainants then went to the house of one Master Rowe "serjant at the lawe" and "beseched" him for remedy for the safeguard of their lives and desired him to come to Rattre to see the said assembly whereupon the said Master Rowe sent a servant with a letter directed to William Gybbys and Thomas Gybbys desiring them to appear before him at Tottones on the marrow "where the said William Gybbys did appear and the said Thomas came not."

And the said William "of a puer malice sware wrongfully two tymes upon a boke befor the said Master Rowe" that he was "in dreed of his lyf" by the complainants, and immediately after said that if the said complainants had been 24 of them more than they were that they should not have come into the said town of Tottones for that day if it had so



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liked him, for he said "as yet I can make fourty and twenty good fellows to take my part."

They further say that William Gybbys has shorne the "church lambs" and taken away the "wolle" of the same lambs and that he keepeth 11 or 12 "youes" with their lambs and that he sent his servant to Rattre Church to menace the complainants, also that he has retainers in many parishes within the county and is "the greatest frendid gentylman of his lands of his kinne and of his alyance within the said county."

They pray that the said William and Thomas may be bound of their good "aberyng" seeing that the cause is for the right of the church and inasmuch as they are powerless men and the said William is a great gentleman having great substance of lands, friends and goods, etc.

STAR CHAMBER PROCEEDINGS, Henry VIII, bundle xxx, no. 78.

[*Circa* A.D. 1518-1527.] Complaint addressed to the King by Edmund Pyke of the County of Devon husbandman.

The complainant states that one John Ford being seized in his demesne as of fee of and in one messuage and 60 acres of land meadow pasture, furze, and heath with appurtenances in Sereston in the county of Devon, demised the same to the complainant for the term of 40 years by virtue of which he, the complainant, is still possessed thereof. He complains that "one William Gybbes of Fenton, in the said county, gentleman" John Farenell of Rattre, in the said county, yeoman, John Sperke of the same, yeoman, John Dairy, of Fenton, yeoman, Thomas Coke "of the same town," yeoman, and Alexander Byllyford of Bukfastlegh in the said county, yeoman "with other ryotous persons" with them to the number of 12 "arrayed in manner of warre," that is to say, "with harnys defensyve and with bowes arrowes, bylls, swords and bokelers" the said William also having with him "one crossebowe" on the Tuesday night before the feast of St. Luke last past being "bent with quarelle agenst the Kinge's statutes and pease" at the instance and command of "one Thomas Gybbes of Fenton aforesaid gentleman" assembled "in ryotous manner" at Sereston aforesaid and forcibly entered into the complainant's premises there and took two mares, "four steures" and six heifers worth £40 belonging to the complainant and drove them away to the "mancyon place" of the said Thomas Gybbes at Fenton who "there received the same." Whereupon Sir Thomas Denys, Sheriff of the said shire at the request of the complainant directed his precept of "replevy" to Thomas Cullyng Robert Northlegh and others to "replevy" the said beasts to the complainant again and to attach "the said wrongfull takers" of them to answer before the said Sheriff at his next "countie" to be held at Exeter. The said Thomas Cullyng and Robert Northlegh accordingly required of the said Thomas Gybbes and "other the said ryotous persons" replevy of the said

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beasts which they refused whereupon the sheriff himself required the same of the said Thomas Gybbes who then said in the presence of Sir William Courtenay William Rouns Justices of the peace and divers other persons who were present that he had driven the said beasts out of the county of Devon into another Shire. The Sheriff answered that he would so retorne "quod averia predicta elongata fuerunt extra ballivum suum" and the said Thomas replied that he "forced not for that." The complainant says further that being a poor man earning a living by husbandry he is likely to lose his said beasts and to be forced to "leve his said lond untyled for lake of catell" because he is unable to "sue the lawe for hys remedye in the premisses" against the said Thomas Gybbes "who is a man of gret possessyons alyed and frynded within the said shire and also a man without any good consyens not fearing ne obeying your lawes but bearing hymself bold upon his kyn alyans in the said countye." The Complainant therefore prays that writts of subpena may be directed to the said Thomas Gybbes and the other offenders.

EARLY CHANCERY PROCEEDINGS, bundle 511, no. 35.

[A.D. 1518-29.] Complaint (to Thomas the legate, Archbishop of York and Chancellor) of "William Gybbes, esquier," that he was bound by his writing obligatory to Thomas Beweforest for the payment of 40s. at a certain day now long past, which sum he duly paid, and that notwithstanding this repayment the said Thomas refuses to deliver up the said bond, and has brought an action of debt against him before the mayor and bailiffs of Exeter. Prays a writ of subpœna, etc.

EARLY CHANCERY PROCEEDINGS, bundle 533, no. 7.

[A.D. 1518-29.] Complaint (to Thomas the legate, Cardinal of York and Chancellor of England) by Marjorie Kyrton, widow, and Lewis Berye, gentleman, who state that Richard Gybbe, John Toser, the elder, and John Toser, the younger, were seised in their demesne as of fee, of and in certain lands, with appurtenances, in Godwille in the parish of Ugborough, in the county of Devon, to the use of the said Marjorie for term of her life, and then to the said Lewis and his heirs in fee. The complainants have many times required the said Gybbe and the Tosers to make an estate to them of the premises, according to the use aforesaid, but they have hitherto refused and do still refuse to do so contrary to right. The complainants therefore beg a writ of subpœna, etc.

*Answer of Richard Gybbe.* States that Alice Worford and Joan Ekyswill were seised of the lands mentioned in the said bill, and the said Alice enfeofed John Kyrton [husband of the said Marjorie] and the said Richard Gybbe, of her part of the said lands, to the use of the said Richard Gybbe and his heirs. John Kyrton died, and the said



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Richard Gybbe surviving, was seised of the premises. Being so seised, he enfeoffed the said John Toser, the elder, in the said bill named, in fee, by force whereof he is now thereof seised.

*Replication of Marjorie Kyrton and Lewis Berye.* Mentions, amongst other things, that Richard Gybbe was bailiff to John Kyrton, as well of the premises in question as of all other his lands and tenements, and that the said John Kyrton directed, by his will, that the said Richard should, after his decease, make to the said Marjorie a good estate of all his property for term of her life, with remainder to the said Lewis Berye and his heirs. John Toser, the elder, and John Toser, the younger, knowing the said Richard Gybbe to be "sole sesed" of the premises to the use of the said Marjorie, made title to the same by "covyn and crafte" between them and the said Richard Gybbe.

EARLY CHANCERY PROCEEDINGS, bundle 587, no. 26.

[A.D. 1518-29.] Complaint of Richard Voughell, John Williams, William Lytelton the younger, John Lauveranč the younger, Harry Blackhall, Martin Williams, and John Luscomb. Sets out that Walter Toker was seized in his demesne as of fee, of and in a messuage and sixty-two acres of land, etc., in Dupeford [Diptford], and enfeoffed therewith Nicholas Hewgh, John Grovy, John Laurence and John Drewe, for the benefit of the church and parish of Dupeford. The evidences concerning this land have come into the hands of "William Gybbes, esquier," who, by virtue thereof, pretends a title to the premises. Prays for a writ of subpœna to the said William Gybbes to appear and answer to the same.

DE BANCO ROLL, 10 Henry VIII, Mich. 649 (Devon and London).

Sheriff to take William Gibbys of Fenton Esq. to answer to Thomas Raysshlegh and Thomas Bounde for £10 and 6s. 4d. adjudged to them in court. (See 8 Henry VIII, Mich. 73d). Non est inventus. It is testified quod latitat vagatur et discurrit in London. Sheriff of London to take him.

DE BANCO ROLL, 11 Henry VIII, Mich. 270.

John Ford sues Thomas Gybbes of Fenton Gentilman alias dictum Thomas Gibbes for £20.

Mich. 798d.

Sir John Heron and Thomas Lucas by John Michell their Atty sue William Gybbes of Fenton Esq. for £80. He did not appear. Sheriff ordered to produce him by Martinmas. Non est inventus. Sheriff of Devon to seek him at Fenton and elsewhere with a view to outlawry if he does not appear. Non est inventus. Sheriff of Middlesex proceeds to outlawry.



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492d (Middlesex and Devon).

John Wild sues Thomas Gybbys nuper de Fenton in com. Devon Gentilman and William Gybbys nuper de Fenton Esq<sup>re</sup> for 5 marcs and 10 pence and 40/- respectively. The Sheriff to take them and produce them by Michaelmas. Non sunt inventi. Sheriff to seek them.

EARLY CHANCERY PROCEEDINGS, bundle 511, no. 53.

[A.D. 1522.] Complaint (to Thomas the legate, Cardinal of York and Chancellor of England) by William Gybbys, esquire. States that he was bound by his writing obligatory to John Bryknoll, of Exeter, merchant, for the payment of seven pounds at a certain day a long time past, which sum he duly repaid, and the said John promised to deliver him back his said obligation. He, however, now refuses to do this, and has brought an action against the complainant in the court of the mayor and bailiffs of Exeter. The complainant prays for a writ, etc., to compel the said John to answer, and to discontinue his suit.

[The complaint is endorsed with a memorandum of an order, dated 2 July 14 Henry VIII [A.D. 1522], which directs the said William Gybbys to make proof of his allegation.]

14, 15 Henry VIII.

Inquisitio capta de bonis et catallis Willelmi Gibbs Armigeri, utlagati per Joannem Bydwell Escaetorem Regis. He charges himself with 8/- for a gray gelding property of the said William.

Extract from TOTNES PRIORY AND MEDIEVAL TOWN. Hugh Watkin. 1527. Bishop's Registers. Richard Gybb presented John Hunt who had been Vicar of Modbury to be Rector of St. Mary Exbourne.

DE BANCO ROLL, 20 Henry VIII, Mich. 213.

William Gybbys Esq<sup>re</sup> sues John Bonyfont of Exeter for £40.

DE BANCO ROLL, 20 Henry VIII, Mich. 15.

William Fulford Esq<sup>re</sup> sues Richard Gybbe of Ugborough for 40/-.

STAR CHAMBER PROCEEDINGS, Henry VIII, bundle xxx, no. 65.

[Circa A.D. 1528.] Complaint addressed to the King by Thomas Langworthy, William Frend, Robert Abraham, and Elias Noseworthy of the county of Devon, husbandmen.

The complainants say that one John Ford of Ayssheberton in the said county being seized in his demesne as of fee of and in four tenements with appurtenances in Blakedon Pyper in the said county on the 29th Sept. 20 Henry VIII [A.D. 1528] demised one of the said tenements with its appurtenances to the complainant Thomas Langworthy for the term of 40 years, another of the said tenements with its appurtenances to the complainant William Frend, the third to the complainant Robert Abraham and the fourth to the complainant Elys Noseworthy,

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all for the term of 40 years ; by virtue of which demises the complainants are severally possessed of the said tenements ; and that they being so possessed one Thomas Upton, of Lyttelhempston in the said county gentleman, John Farewell late of the same town, yeoman, John Sperke, of Rattre in the same county, yeoman, with other riotous persons to the number of six persons, "arrayed in the manner of warre," at the special instance of one Thomas Gybbes, of Fenton in the same county, gentleman, assembled themselves in riotous manner at Blakedon Pyper and forcibly entered into the said tenements "ensauting fearyng and thretenyng" the complainants "so that they were yn despeare of ther lyvys," and forcibly took two oxen worth 60 shillings of the said Thomas Langworthy and one geldyng worth 40 shillings of William Frend two oxen worth 60 shillings of Robert Abraham and two oxen worth 4 marks of the said Elys and drove them away to the mansion house of the said Thomas Gybbes at Fenton who took them into his custody and "kept them with force" ; whereupon Sir George Seyntleger then sheriff of the said shire at the several suits of the complainants directed his precept of replevy to one Robert Northlegh to recover the said beasts and to attach the said riotous persons to answer to the said sheriff at Exeter. The said Robert Northlegh accordingly on the Tuesday following went to Thomas Gybbes and also to the said riotous persons who were then with him at Fenton and required them to deliver up the oxen and gelding, whereupon the said Thomas with the said riotous persons "arrayed with swordes dagarrs and bokelers" forcibly took the precept of replevy from the said Robert Northlegh "manysshying hym with grett and orybell othes and terybell wordes that who so ever wold serve any precept of replevy of the seid bestes, that hyt shuld cost hys lyve and that he ne any other shuld delyver the seid bestes to hym ne to your said subjects agen." The said Robert "being yn feare of hys lyfe" then departed, the said Thomas Gybbes still keeping the said beasts some of which he "laboryth" and others he "hath kyllled in his house." They further say that the said Thomas "doth dayly send the said riotous persons uppon and nye about the seid tenements" to "threaten and feare" the complainants and to take away their cattle "as men not fearing god ne your lawes" and the complainants are unable to plough their land "for lack and lost of ther said catall, to ther undoing for evermore." They therefore pray that, they being poor men and the said Thomas Gybbes being "of grete alye, kynred, and fryndes yn the seid shire," writts of subpena may be directed against the said Thomas and the other riotous persons.

FEET OF FINES, Devon.

Fine dated Easter 20 Henry VIII [A.D. 1529] between Adam William



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Richard Predyaux, and William Cryspyn, plaintiffs, and William Gybbys, esquire, deforciant, of one messuage and sixteen acres of land with appurtenances in Herford. Grant by William Gybbys of the reversion of the aforesaid tenement (which Andrew Hillersdon, esquire, holds for term of his life of the inheritance of the said William Gybbys) to the aforesaid Adam, Richard and William Cryspyn and the heirs of the same Adam for ever.

Extract from TOTNES PRIORY AND MEDIEVAL TOWN. Hugh Watkin. 1530. Willelmus Gybbe was Prior during the Abbacy of Johannes Prust junior of Hartland Abbey and witnessed a deed in the Chapter House on 1 March appointing Thomas Arundell Esq<sup>re</sup> head steward of the Abbey property. (*Oliver. Mon. Dioc. Exon.*, p. 205.)

PREROGATIVE COURT OF CANTERBURY, Thower 3.

Extract from will of John Kaylway of Colompton, Co. Devon.

[13 February 1530-1.] "To an honest priest to be chosen by my executors to pray for the soul of one John Gybbes."

Inq. p.m. 24 October 1532 on Richard Gibbe by the Escheator of Devon. It was found that he held no lands of the King but that he held lands in Ugborough in right of Isabella his wife who had predeceased him who was heir to John Picke the elder to wit daughter and heir of John Pike the younger brother of the said John the elder. That the said Richard had one son John Gybbe who was the heir and entitled to the lands.

FEET OF FINES, DEVON.

Fine dated Easter 25 Henry VIII [A.D. 1534] between William Portman, esquire, and John Ruggeway, plaintiffs, and Thomas Gibbes, gentleman, and John Ford of Ayssheberton, senior, deforciants of the manor of Claneborough with appurtenances in Claneborough, Aller, Kytoote, Serreston *alias* Serelston, Ayssheberton and Blakedon Pyper.

Grant by the said Thomas Gibbes and John Ford of the premises to the said William Portman and John Ruggeway.

STAR CHAMBER PROCEEDINGS, Henry VIII, vol. vi, nos. 3-7.

[Circa 1536.] Lawrence Bradmore *v.* William Gybbes, Henry Potter, William Helyar, John Kyng, Richard Tor, Robert Langmede, and John Dyer.

Nos. 3 and 4. Bill (undated) shews that plaintiff is seised of a messuage and 170\* acres of land in "Honiton is Clist," in the county of Devon, which he inherited from his ancestors. On 2 May 28 Henry VIII [A.D. 1536], William Gibbes, gentleman, and the other defendants, with other riotous persons to the number of 12, assembled with swords, bills and other weapons of war, by the procuring of one Thomas Gebbes, esquire, and carried away certain cattle belonging to Alexander Wheton.

\* So in No. 3; No. 4 says 70.



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farmer to the plaintiff, and detained them without any lawful cause. Wheton has sued a replevin before the sheriff of Devon, and demanded the cattle from the said Thomas and William Gibbes, who have replied that though 20 men come to them with an armful of replevins, or any other writs, yet there shall no deliverance thereof be had. Four of the said beasts were seen upon the land of the said Thomas at his mansion place, being new marked of his mark, and one is killed and eaten in his house; and the said riotous persons daily report they have killed and sold and will kill and sell the said beasts, and when they are all killed and sold they will come and fetch as many more. And not content with this they do manifestly threaten the plaintiff, so that he is in fear and dread of his life.

One Robert Smert sought to make deliverance of one cow by virtue of a precept of deliverance made by the sheriff of Devon against Richard Tore, but Tore and his friends assaulted Smert and made a "rescousse" of the cow about 12 May in the year above written, to the perilous example of all other like offenders, if condign punishment be not in that behalf provided.

No. 5. The answer of William Gibbes :

He says the bill of complaint is untrue, and brought to put him to loss of his goods. As to any riot, he is not guilty. The meadow land and pasture in the complaint mentioned, at the time of the entry and long before, was the freehold of this defendant, by force whereof he, in most peaceable wise, accompanied by Henry Potter and William Helyar, and no more, took the cattle mentioned in the bill as "damages fesaunt," and brought them to Dartyngton within the said county, as lawful was for him to do. Nor has he refused to make deliverance of them.

Nos. 6 and 7. Interrogatories, with the answers of William Gibbes, "of the county of Devon," gentleman :

For two years past, since the death of plaintiff's father, the plaintiff has been in possession of the lands mentioned in the bill, but not peaceably, because this defendant has divers times given him knowledge that he would wage law with him for the same.

Defendant entered the premises by virtue of an enfeoffment made by his grandfather, Sir William Courtney, the elder, deceased.

Thomas Gibbes was not privy to the entry and taking of the cattle.

He thinks the cattle have since been at the mansion place of the said Thomas, his father.

He met Bradmore in the market place of the city of Exeter, when deponent's parting words were : " Well, ye lytell ape, and it were not for shame I wolde brake your nose."

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FEET OF FINES, DEVON.

Fine dated Easter 31 Henry VIII [A.D. 1540] between Richard Savery, plaintiff, and William Gybbes, esquire, deforciant, of one messuage, three gardens and five acres of land with appurtenances in Rattre. Grant by the said William to the said Richard and his heirs for ever.

COUNTY OF DEVON. SESSIONAL RECORDS preserved at Exeter Castle. Enrolment of Deeds.

8 April 31 Henry VIII [A.D. 1540]. Enrolment of indenture between George Rolle, of the one part, and Thomas Gibbes, of Writon [Wreton?], in the county of Devon, esquire, and William Gibbes, son and heir apparent of the said Thomas, of the other part. Witnesses that the said Thomas and William have sold (for £70) to the said George, and his heirs, all their manor of Whitebeare, with appurtenances, in the parish of Milton Damerell, in the county aforesaid, and all messuages, lands, tenements, etc., and other hereditaments appertaining to the said manor, which lands and tenements Thomas Browne, Thomas Colman, Thomas Wryng, Stevyn Baldwin, Richard Jule, Richard Townsend, John Crape, and John Backway now hold; and all manner of evidences, charters, etc. To have and to hold the said premises, charters, etc., to the said George, his heirs and assigns, for ever; which charters, deeds, etc., the said Thomas and William promise to deliver to the said George or his heirs at Michaelmas next. Thomas and William acknowledge that the said Thomas is lawfully possessed of the said lands, and has power to sell the same, and that the aforesaid premises at the time of these presents are worth yearly £3 11s. 10d.

COUNTY OF DEVON. SESSIONAL RECORDS preserved at Exeter Castle. Enrolment of Deeds.

10 May 32 Henry VIII [A.D. 1540]. Enrolment of indenture between Thomas Gybbes, esquire, of the one part, and Phelipp Stene (?) of the other part. Whereby the said Thomas, in consideration of the sum of £27 sterling paid to him by the said Phelipp, did bargain and sell to the said Phelipp all his messuages, lands, tenements, etc., called Zeyston or elsewhere in the parish of Uggeborough, in the county of Devon, to hold for evermore of the chief lords of the fee of the same by rents and services accustomed. And the said Thomas and William Gibbes, his son and heir, shall make surety for the said lands. All evidences, charters, etc., concerning the estate, to be delivered to the said Phelipp before Michaelmas next.

COUNTY OF DEVON. SESSIONAL RECORDS preserved at Exeter Castle. Enrolment of Deeds.

27 May 32 Henry VIII [A.D. 1540]. Enrolment of indenture between Thomas Gibbes, esquire, of the one part, and William Gibbes, son and heir apparent of the said Thomas, of the other part. Witnesses that



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the said Thomas, for the sum of £84 sterling paid to him by the said William, has sold all his lands, tenements, etc., in Lutton and elsewhere in the parish of South Brent, in the county of Devon, and all his lands, tenements, etc., called Worthy and elsewhere within the parish of South Milton, in the said county, to the said William and his heirs in fee for ever, to hold of the chief lords of the fee of the same, by rents and services therefor due and lawfully accustomed.

COUNTY OF DEVON. SESSIONAL RECORDS preserved at Exeter Castle. Enrolment of Deeds.

17 July 32 Henry VIII [A.D. 1540]. Enrolment of indenture between William Gebbes, gentleman, son and heir apparent of Thomas Gibbes, of Fenton, esquire, of the one part, and William Roupe, of Newton Abbot, in the county of Devon, gentleman, of the other part. Whereby William Gibbes, for the sum of £35 paid by William Roupe, has bargained and sold to him all his lands, tenements, etc., within the parish of South Milton, in the said county, all which lands the said William Gibbes had of the bargain and sale of Thomas, his father, to hold to the said William Roupe for ever.

FEET OF FINES, Devon.

Fine dated on the morrow of All Souls 32 Henry VIII [A.D. 1540] between William Roupe, plaintiff and William Gybbes, gentleman, deforciant, of one toft, one garden, forty acres of land and four acres of meadow with appurtenances in Southmylton. Grant by the said William Gybbes to the said William Roupe.

COUNTY OF DEVON. SESSIONAL RECORDS preserved at Exeter Castle. Enrolment of Deeds.

20 December 32 Henry VIII [A.D. 1540]. Enrolment of indenture made between William Gibbes, gentleman, son and heir of Thomas Gibbes, of Fenton in the county of Devon, of the one part, and William Hurst, citizen and merchant of the city of Exeter, of the other part. The said William Gibbes, for the sum of £42 13s. 4d. sterling paid to him by the said William Hurst, has sold to the said William Hurst, his heirs and assigns, for ever, all his messuages, lands, etc., in Lutton and elsewhere in the parish of South Brent, in the said county, which the said William had by the sale of Thomas Gibbes, his father, the said lands being of the clear yearly value of 53s. 4d.

STAR CHAMBER PROCEEDINGS, Henry VIII, bundle xxi, no. 73.

[Circa A.D. 1540.] Complaint of Robert Husey and Agnes his wife, late the wife of William Salter, deceased. Robert Husey states that he is seized in his demesne as of freehold in the right of Agnes his wife and for the term of life of the said Agnes of and in one tenement 60 acres of land and three acres of wood with appurtenances called Cotterelles Haye in the parish of Awlescombe in the county of Devon by the demise



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lease and grant of one John More Robert Adams and Margaret his wife, "veray owners thereof" made to the said William Salter and Agnes then his wife and one Maude their daughter now deceased, for their lives or the longest liver of them; all which premises the complainants quietly enjoyed until the 9th November 32 Henry VIII [A.D. 1540] when William Drake, John Byschoppe, William Gybbes, Thomas Looman "and divers other ryottes persons to them assocyatt ryottesly arrayed," forcibly entered the said premises "and then and there wrongfully and without any cause fellyd and cutt down 11 grett trees" growing upon the said land and forcibly carried them away and converted them to their own use.

The complainant goes on to say that the same "malyfactors" from time to time come to the said premises "in ryottes manner" and "so manesse and threatyn" the complainants that they "with moche dyffyculty and danger kepe the possession thereof" and are in fear of their lives, "to the yll example of such lyke offenders yf condyngne punyshement be not had with spede in the premisses."

FEET OF FINES, Devon.

Fine dated Hilary 32 Henry VIII [A.D. 1541] between Phillip Sture, plaintiff, and Thomas Gybbes, esquire, deforciant, of one messuage, one garden, forty acres of land, thirty acres of pasture, ten acres of wood, and ten acres of furze and heath with appurtenances in Uggeborough. Grant by the said Thomas to the said Phillip.

FEET OF FINES, Devon.

Fine dated on the morrow of St. Martin 33 Henry VIII [A.D. 1541] between William Hurst, citizen and merchant of Exeter, plaintiff, and William Gybbe, esquire, deforciant of one messuage, one garden, forty acres of land, ten acres of meadow, twenty acres of pasture, twenty acres of moor and fifty acres of furze and heath with appurtenances in Southbrent. Grant by the said William Gybbes to the said William Hurst and his heirs for ever.

STAR CHAMBER PROCEEDINGS, Henry VIII, bundle xxxii, no. 143.

[Circa A.D. 1542.] Complaint addressed to the King by John Hillersdon son and heir of Andrew Hillersdon late of Memlond in the county of Devon deceased.

The Complainant states that one William Gybbys now deceased was in his lifetime seized amongst other lands of two tenements 40 acres of pasture 40 acres of arable ground 20 acres of meadow 30 acres of furze and heath called Bonyknoll in the parish of Dypford in the county of Devon and being so seized, in consideration of a marriage between the said Andrew Hillersdon father of the complainant and Jone daughter of the said William Gybbys, granted the same to the said Andrew and Jone and their heirs and they were accordingly seized thereof, after

## REFERENCES TO VARIOUS ROLLS

which the said Jone died without issue and the said William Gybbys sold the reversion of the said property to the said Andrew Hillersdon for the sum of £80. After the death of the said Andrew the complainant as his son and heir inherited the said property and had peaceable possession thereof for about two years after the death of his father, "untill nowe of late" one Thomas Gybbys of Fenton son and heir of the said William "a man holly gevyn to trobell and full of besynes" William Gaye of Totness husbandman and Simon Roger of Totness yeoman "with dyvers other yle disposed persons" to the number of eight persons, on the last day of April 34 Henry VIII [A.D. 1542] in forcible manner "arrayed like men of warr" assembled themselves together at Bonyknoll and forcible entered the complainant's premises and drove away his horses sheep etc. killing some of them and taking the rest to a liberty where a writ of "replevy" cannot be obeyed. The Complainant therefore prays that writts of subpena may be directed against the said Thomas Gybbys and others.

COUNTY OF DEVON. SESSIONAL RECORDS preserved at Exeter Castle. Enrolment of Deeds.

11 February 34 Henry VIII [A.D. 1542-3]. Indenture made between Thomas Gibbes, of Fenton in the county of Devon, esquire, of the one part, and William Gibbes, esquire, son and heir apparent of the said Thomas on the other part. The said Thomas, for the sum of £90 sterling paid to him by the said William, has sold to William, and his heirs for ever, his manor of Ekebuckland, and all his lands, tenements, etc., lying there and in Plymouth, and also one tenement, with appurtenances, in Blackawton, in the said county, which one John Lovell, Joan, his wife, and William, their son, then occupied. All papers and evidences relating to the estate to be delivered to the said William before next Easter.

FEET OF FINES, Devon.

Fine dated Easter 34 Henry VIII [A.D. 1543] between Griffin Ameredyth, plaintiff, and William Gybbes, esquire, deforciant, of the manor of Ekebokelond with appurtenances in Ekebokelond, Blackeaveton and Plymouth. Grant by the said William to the said Griffin.

FEET OF FINES, Devon.

Fine dated Easter 34 Henry VIII [A.D. 1543] between John Kyrkham, gentleman, plaintiff, and William Gybbes, esquire, and Dorothy his wife and Walter Bulley [Buller?] deforciants of the manor of Botersforde with appurtenances in Botersforde and Northnysshe, Grant by the said William, Dorothy and Walter to the said John and his heirs for ever and the said John grants the same to the said Walter and his assigns for the term of nine and a half years with remainder after the



## REFERENCES TO VARIOUS ROLLS

said term to the said William and Dorothy and the heirs of William for ever.

FEET OF FINES, Devon.

Fine dated Michaelmas 36 Henry VIII [A.D. 1544] between Griffin Amerydeth, plaintiff, and William Gybbys, esquire, deforciant of the manor of Gidecote with appurtenances in Gydecote. Grant by the said William to the said Griffin and his heirs for ever.

STAR CHAMBER PROCEEDINGS, Henry VIII, vol. 5, no. 84.

[Circa 1544.] Bill (undated) by Thomas Bond and Wilmote his wife, of the parish of Luxulyan, in the county of Cornwall, against Thomas Gibbes, William Gibbes, John Keyns and Richard Savery.

William Gibbes of the county of Devon, esquire, was seised of 620 acres in Preston and Dalacome, in the parish of Dackawton [Blackaweton], in the county of Devon, and 2 closes and 2 apple orchards in Rattre, in the said county; and so being seised, long time before the Statute of Uses, he conveyed the premises to trustees, viz. Andrew Hilles [Hillersdon], — Richards, esquire, John Ford, gentleman, William Blackmore, John Hals and John Symon, in trust for himself and [Wilmot] his wife for life. William Gibbes died about 22 Henry VIII [A.D. 1530-1], his wife surviving him.

Thomas, his son and heir, in his father's life time confirmed the said deed.

The said Wilmot afterwards took to husband the said Thomas Bond, and the plaintiffs have been peaceably seised of the premises for 12 years past, until 14 February 35 Henry VIII [A.D. 1543-4], when the defendants, with other persons, riotously entered on the freehold of the plaintiffs and put out their lessees; they declare that if the plaintiffs intermeddle with them they will murder the plaintiffs.

Thomas Gibbes has sold the freehold and fee simple of the land in Rattre to Richard Savery.

Because Thomas Gibbes and Richard Savery be "esquires, and men of worship and of great power and retinue in the said county of Devon, and have many servants of ill disposition," and plaintiffs dwell within the county of Cornwall, far distant from the premises, and dare not approach to make their claim for fear of murder, they pray redress.

CLOSE ROLL, 36 Henry VIII, Feb. 23.

William Gybbys of . . . . co. Devon Esquire enters into recognizances with John Wadham of . . . . co. Somerset Esquire in £40 to which the arbitrement of John Tregonnell Esq<sup>re</sup> John Olyn and Anthony Bellasis Doctors of Law "in all actions suites quarrells debts accompts and demaundes dependynge in variaunce and striffe between the said William Gybbys and Dorothy his wiffe of the one partie and the said John Wadham of the other partie from the begynnyng of the world unto the date



## REFERENCES TO VARIOUS ROLLS

of this recognizance said arbitrement to be . . . . the seconde day of March next comyng."

FEET OF FINES, Devon.

Fine dated Easter 36 Henry VIII [A.D. 1545] between John Wadham, Esquire, plaintiff, and William Gybbys, esquire, and Dorothy his wife, deforciants of the manors of Sylferton, Rew, Newlond, Egge, Lustlegh, Wadham and Newcotte with appurtenances in Sylferton, Rew, Newlond, Egge, Lustlegh, Wadham and Newcotte and of the advowsons of the churches of Sylferton and Rew. The said William and Dorothy grant the manors etc. to the said John who by this fine grants to the said William and Dorothy the aforesaid manors of Sylferton and Rew and the advowson of the church of Rew (one messuage, 100 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, 200 acres of pasture, and 200 acres of furze and heath with appurtenances in Rew aforesaid excepted). To have and to hold to the same William and Dorothy for the life of Dorothy and after her decease the manors etc. shall wholly revert to the aforesaid John.

PATENT ROLL, 36 Henry VIII.

Grant by Henry VIII dated 2 April 36 Henry VIII. In consideration of £899 and 23 pence paid by John Haydon gent of Ottery St Mary co. Devon to the Treasurer of the Court of Augmentations the King grants to him and Thomas Gybbes 78 houses in the City of Exeter late the property of the Prior of St Johns in that City and various other property with the right of holding a fair taking tolls, etc.

FEET OF FINES, Devon.

Fine dated Easter 38 Henry VIII [A.D. 1546] between George Rolle, Esquire, plaintiff, and Thomas Gybbys, esquire, and William Gybbys, son and heir apparent of the said Thomas, deforciants of the manors of Whytebeare and Hawkedown otherwise Hogdon, otherwise Hoggysdown with appurtenances in Whytbeare, Hawkedown, Mylton Damerell and St. Gyles near Lyston. Grant by the said Thomas and William to the said George.

FEET OF FINES, Devon.

Fine dated Easter 38 Henry VIII [A.D. 1546] between Richard Savery, plaintiff, and Thomas Gybbes, deforciant, of one messuage, three gardens, and five acres of land with appurtenances in Rattre. Grant by the said Thomas to the said Richard and his heirs for ever.

CLOSE ROLL, 38 Henry VIII, June 5.

William Gybbes of Hesill in com. Devon Esquire enters into recognizances with Alice Johnson widow in £200. Apparently half of the lease "of the farme of a mansion called Hesill" had been granted to the Johnsons by Sir Nicholas Wadham and the other half was granted to William Gybbes by his son John Wadham. [I presume under the terms

## REFERENCES TO VARIOUS ROLLS

of the arbitration of 36 Henry VIII and that Hesill was the mansion of Rewe where William Gibbs lived.] Commissioners were appointed and the farm was divided between the disputants.

FEET OF FINES, Devon.

Fine dated Michaelmas 38 Henry VIII [A.D. 1546] between John Blighe, plaintiff, and Thomas Gibbes, and William Gybbes, esquires, deforciant of the manors of Pernacott and Hawkadon with appurtenances in Pernacott Puworthy Hawkadon and St. Gyles in le Hethe. Grant by the said Thomas and William to the said John and his heirs for ever.

FEET OF FINES, Devon.

Fine dated St. Martin's Day 38 Henry VIII [A.D. 1546] between William Pyreson, plaintiff, and William Gybbes, esquire, deforciant of the manor of Butterford with appurtenances in Butterford and Northuyshe. Grant by the said William Gybbes to William Pyreson.

PLEA ROLL, Common Pleas, Michaelmas 38 Henry VIII, Deeds Enrolled, m. 14.

Indenture made 23rd November 38 Henry VIII [A.D. 1546] between William Gybbes, esquire, of the one partie and William Peerson, of the other ; witnesses that where the said William Gybbes by his Indenture made 22nd November 38 Henry VIII for the sum of £50 paid by the said William Peerson, sold to the said William Peerson and his heirs for ever, all that his Manor of Butterford with appurtenances and all lands rents, services, etc. in Butterford and Northuyshe, county Devon, as by the same indenture more at large does appear. Nevertheless the said William Person for the love he bears the said William Gybbes and him and his heirs, etc. grants to and with the said William Gybbes and his heirs, by these presents, that if the said William Gybbes or his heirs, etc. do truly pay to the said William Person, his heirs, etc. the said sum of £50 on the feast of the Birth of our Lord, which shall be in 1547 at the font stone of the Cathedral of St. Paul's in London between the hours of 9 and 11 before noon of that day, then the said William Person for him and his heirs covenants to and with William Gybbes and his heirs by these presents, that the said bargain and sale of all and singular the premises and all and every covenant, grant, etc. by the said William Gybbes made shall be void. If the said William Gybbes make default in payment of the said £50, at the said day of payment limited, then the said William Gybbes covenants with the said William Person that the aforesaid bargain and sale shall remain and abide and then the said William Person shall pay the said William Gybbes, £180 within one month after default of payment of the said £50.

DE BANCO ROLL, 38 Henry VIII, Mich. 99d.

Alexander Wade Esq. v. Thomas Gybbes of Fenton Esq. for £50. He does not appear. Sheriff to distrain. Has distrained for 13s. 4d. and again for 20s. To appear at Hilary.



## REFERENCES TO VARIOUS ROLLS

COMMON ROLL, C.P., 38 Henry VIII, Mich. 99d.

Alex Wood Esquire sues Thomas Gybbes of Fenton Esquire for debt. Distraint.

*Edward VI. Date of Accession, 28 January 1547.*

FEET OF FINES, Devon.

Fine dated Hilary 1 Edward VI [A.D. 1546-7] between Thomas Prestwoode, plaintiff, and William Gybbes, Esquire, and Dorothy his wife, and William Pyerson, gentleman, deforciant of the manor of Butterfords with appurtenances. Grant to the said Thomas and his heirs for ever by the said William and Dorothy Gybbes and William Pyerson.

FEET OF FINES, Devon.

Fine dated Trinity 1 Edward VI [A.D. 1547] between William Hurst, Richard Bydwell, and John Everleggh, gentlemen, plaintiffs, and Thomas Gybbes and William Gybbes, esquires, deforciants of the manor of Manworthy with appurtenances in Holdesworthy. Grant by the said Thomas and William Gybbes to the said William Hurst, Richard and John, and the heirs of the said William Hurst for ever.

FEET OF FINES, Devon.

Fine dated Trinity 2 Edward VI [A.D. 1548] between William Pyerson, gentleman, plaintiff, and Thomas Gybbes and William Gybbes, esquire, deforciants of four messuages, two cottages, 200 acres of pasture, six acres of wood, one hundred acres of furze and heath, and forty shillings rent with appurtenances in Blake Abeton [Blackawton]. Grant by the said Thomas and William Gybbes to William Pyerson.

CLOSE ROLL, 2 Edward VI, 1.

William Gybbes of Rewe co. Devon enters into recognizances with Thomas Prestwood of Exeter that he owes him 1000 marks. The condition being that if William Gybbes well and truly performs all the covenants in a pair of indentures dated 16 Jan. 1 Edward VI made between the said "Wyllyam Gybbes and Dorothe his wiff" of the one part Edmund Sture and Wyllyam Pierson Gentylnen of the second part and Thomas Prestwood the present recognizance to be void "orels it shall stond in full strength power and vertue." [A mortgage no doubt.]

PATENT ROLL, 4 Edward VI, p. 8, m. 44.

Grant to William Gibbs of "Bury's lands" etc. "Pro Willelmo Gybbes Armigero de concessione sibi et heredibus." See Appendix VI.

FEET OF FINES, Devon.

Fine dated Michaelmas 4 Edward VI [A.D. 1550] between Thomas Prestwoode, plaintiff, and William Gybbes, esquire, deforciant of the manor of Tynacre with appurtenances and 20 shillings rent in Clawton. Grant by the said William to the said Thomas.



## REFERENCES TO VARIOUS ROLLS

COUNTY OF DEVON. SESSIONAL RECORDS preserved at Exeter Castle.  
Enrolment of Deeds.

1 September 5 Edward VI [A.D. 1551]. Enrolment of indenture made between William Gybbys, of Rewe in the county of Devon, esquire, of the one part, and Richard Strode, of Newenham in the said county, esquire, of the other part. Witnesses that the said William, for the sum of £40, has sold to the said Richard, his heirs and assigns, all his messuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments in Strode, in the parish of Ermington, in the said county, now in the tenure and occupation of Thomas Waryng.

COUNTY OF DEVON. SESSIONAL RECORDS preserved at Exeter Castle.  
Enrolment of Deeds.

16 October 5 Edward VI [A.D. 1551]. Enrolment of indenture made between William Gibbys, of Heysell in the county of Devon, esquire, of the one part, and Sir Thomas Pomerye, knight, of the other part. Witnesses that the said William Gibbys, for the sum of £500, has sold to the said Sir Thomas, his heirs and assigns, all that his manor of Gedicote, with appurtenances, in the parish of Mylton Damerell, in the said county; and also all other his messuages, lands, rents, reversions, services, meadows, etc., and all other his hereditaments in Gedicott aforesaid; and also all deeds, writings, etc., concerning the premises: all which said manor of Gedicott and other the premises the said William Gibbes vouches to be of the clear yearly value of £14.

FEET OF FINES, Devon.

Fine dated Easter 6 Edward VI [A.D. 1552] between John Cuddanmore plaintiff, and William Gybbys and Wilmot his wife and Thomas Elonne and Phillippa his wife, deforciants of one messuage, one garden, twenty acres of land, ten acres of meadow, ten acres of pasture, and twelve acres of furze and heath with appurtenances in Bradford. Grant to the said John by the deforciants.

COUNTY OF DEVON. SESSIONAL RECORDS preserved at Exeter Castle.  
Enrolment of Deeds.

31 August 6 Edward VI [A.D. 1552]. Enrolment of indenture made between William Gibbys, of Fenton in the county of Devon, esquire, of the one part, and Richard Damerell, of Uggeburgh, of the other part. Witnesses that the said William Gibbys, for the sum of £30, has sold to the said Richard all the messuage, garden, meadow lands and tenements in Meyes, in the parish of Herfford, which John Boys, Elizabeth, his wife, and Thomas, son of the said John, now hold for term of their lives, together with the reversion thereof. To have and to hold to the said Richard Damerell, his heirs and assigns for ever.

## REFERENCES TO VARIOUS ROLLS

COUNTY OF DEVON. SESSIONAL RECORDS preserved at Exeter Castle.  
Enrolment of Deeds.

20 September 6 Edward VI [A.D. 1552]. Enrolment of indenture. To all Christian people, etc. William Gibbes, of Fenton in the county of Devon, esquire, greeting, etc. Whereas Adam Williams, of Stoford, in the said county, gentleman, on the day of the making of these presents, being peacefully seised in his demesne as of fee of a messuage, two gardens and a "ferling" of land, with their appurtenances, in South Filham, otherwise called Filham, in the parish of Uggeburgh, in the said county, now in the tenure and occupation of Roger Light, which same messuage, etc., are held of me and my heirs by fealty and a chief rent of 3s. 2d. for all services; know ye that I, the same William Gibbes, in consideration of £3 paid to me by Thomas, son and heir of the said Adam Williams, ratify and, by these presents, confirm all the "state" of the said Adam in the said premises. To have and to hold the said premises to the same Adam, his heirs and assigns, for ever, rendering therefor yearly to me, my heirs and assigns, one . . . of corn.

FEET OF FINES, Devon.

Fine dated on the morrow of St. Martin 6 Edward VI [A.D. 1552] between Sir William Peter, baronet [?], plaintiff, and William Gibbis, esquire, and Dorothy his wife, deforciant, of four messuages, four gardens, three hundred acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, forty acres of pasture, ten acres of wood and forty shillings rent with appurtenances in South Brent. Grant by the said William and Dorothy to the said Sir William.

*Mary. Date of Accession, 19 July 1553.*

*Philip and Mary. Date of Accession, 25 July 1554.*

COUNTY OF DEVON. SESSIONAL RECORDS preserved at Exeter Castle.  
Enrolment of Deeds.

27 April 1 & 2 Philip and Mary [A.D. 1555]. Enrolment of indenture made between William Gybbes, of Fenton in the county of Devon, esquire, of the one part, and Thomas Prestwode, of Exeter, gentleman, of the other part. Witnesses that the said William Gybbes, in consideration of £173 6s. 8d. paid to him, has sold to the said Thomas all his messuages, lands, rents, reversions and services in Wynbroke, in the parish of Kelley, in the said county, and also all his messuages, lands, etc., in Northfylham, in the parish of Ugborough, and all his annual or yearly rent of 8s. arising out of certain messuages, etc., of Humfry Bonvyll, esquire, in Worseford in the parish of Ermyngton, and all his mill at Meys otherwise called a blowing mill, at Ivebrydge, called Lewes Burys blowing mill, with all the "towne place" belonging to the said mill; and also all his fulling or "towkyng" mill, lying at Ivy-bridge.

[These properties were part of "Berry's lands" granted to William Gibbs 4 Edward VI.]



## REFERENCES TO VARIOUS ROLLS

FEET OF FINES, Devon.

Fine dated Easter 1 & 2 Philip and Mary [A.D. 1555] between Thomas Anyntrell and Henry Luscombe, plaintiffs, and William Gybbes, esquire, deforciant of forty acres of land, four acres of meadow, forty acres of pasture, four acres of wood, and forty acres of furze and heath with appurtenances in Harfordrere and Herberton.

Grant by the said William to the said Thomas and Henry.

FEET OF FINES, Devon.

Fine dated Hilary 4 & 5 Philip and Mary [A.D. 1557-8] between John Tyrrey, plaintiff, and Richard Gybbe of Bryxham, deforciant, of one messuage, one garden, one orchard, twenty eight acres of land, two acres of meadow, ten acres of pasture, half an acre of wood and two acres of furze and heath land with appurtenances in Lydeston within the parish of Charlton. Richard acknowledged the aforesaid tenement to be the right of John (as of his gift) and remised and quitclaimed it from him and his heirs to the said John and his heirs for ever.

*Elizabeth. Date of Accession, 17 November 1558.*

FEET OF FINES, Devon, bundle 105, Easter Term 2 Elizabeth, no. 65. [A.D. 1560.] Fine dated Easter 2 Elizabeth between William Hurst, merchant, plaintiff, and William Gibbes, esquire, deforciant, of lands, etc., in Harvardshere and Hurbton *als.* Harberton. William Gibbes acknowledges the premises with appurtenances to be the right of the said William Hurst who has the same as the gift of the said William Gibbes and quitclaims them for him and his heirs to the said William Hurst and his heirs for ever. And further the said William Gibbes grants for him and his heirs that they will warrant to the said William Hurst and his heirs the said tenements, etc. against all men for ever. And for this acknowledgment, quitclaim, etc. the said William Hurst gives the said William Gibbes £40 sterling.

FEET OF FINES, Devon, bundle 105, Easter Term 2 Elizabeth, no. 67.

[A.D. 1560.] This is the final agreement made in the court of the Lady the Queen at Westminster on the 15th day of Easter term in the second year of Queen Elizabeth, before James Dyer and others, justices, etc., of the Queen. Between Geoffrey Tothill and William Gybb *alias* Gybbes, clerk, plaintiffs, and Thomas Wentworth, knight, Lord Wentworth, and Anne his wife, and William Ricthorn, gentleman, deforciant, of three messuages, two cottages, five gardens, 112 acres of land, 9 acres of meadow, and 35 acres of marsh, with appurtenances, in Clyst St. George, whereof a plea of covenant was summoned between them in the same court, to wit, that the said Thomas and Anne and William Ricthorn acknowledge the said tenements with appurtenances to be the right of the said William Gybb as those which the said William and Geoffrey have of the gift of the said Thomas and Anne and William



## REFERENCES TO VARIOUS ROLLS

Ricthorne. And those they have remised and quitclaimed from the said Thomas and Anne and William Ricthorne and the heirs of the said Thomas to the said Geoffrey and William Gybb and the heirs of the said William for ever. And further the said Thomas and Anne have granted for them and the heirs of the said Thomas that they will warrant to the said Geoffrey and William Gybb and the heirs of the said William the aforesaid tenements with appurtenances against all men for ever. And for this acknowledgment, remise, quitclaim, warranty, fine and agreement the said Geoffrey and William Gybb have granted to the said William Ricthorne the said tenements with appurtenances. And those they have re-delivered to him in the same court, to have and to hold to the said William Ricthorne for the term of one day ; and after that term, one messuage, one garden, 40 acres of land, and 2 acres of meadow, with appurtenances, parcel of the tenements aforesaid, wholly to remain to John Gybb and Joan his wife and the heirs of the said John Gybb, to hold of the chief lords of that fee by the services which to those tenements belong, for ever. And also after that term, one messuage, one garden, thirty acres of land, one acre of meadow and three acres of marsh, with appurtenances, another parcel of the aforesaid tenements, wholly to remain to Michael Elytt and Agnes his wife and the heirs of the said Michael, to hold as above, for ever. And also after that term, twenty-one acres of land with appurtenances, another parcel of the aforesaid tenements, wholly to remain to John Pers and his heirs, to hold as above. And also after that term, one messuage, one garden, twenty acres of land, one acre of meadow, and two acres of marshland, with appurtenances, another parcel of the aforesaid tenements, wholly to remain to George Gybb and his heirs, to hold as above. And also after that term one cottage, one garden, one acre of land, and thirty acres of marsh, with appurtenances, another parcel of the said tenements, wholly to remain to Richard Hunt and Alice his wife, and the heirs of the said Richard, to hold as above. And further, after the said term, three acres of meadow, with appurtenances, another parcel of the aforesaid tenements, wholly to remain to Nicholas Elytt and Alice his wife, and the heirs of the said Nicholas, as above. And after that term, one cottage, one garden, and two acres of meadow, with appurtenances, residue of the aforesaid tenements, wholly to remain to William Pers and his heirs, to hold, as above.

CHANCERY PROCEEDINGS, Series II, bundle 82, no. 3.

[*Circa* 1560.] Complaint of Edward Harrys of . . . . . Worthy county Devon, esquire, addressed to the right honorable Sir Nicholas Bacon, knight, lord keeper of the Great Seal of England.

Shows that the complainant at the special request of Archdeacon Pollard, deceased, and for the "only dett" of Sir John Gybbe, clerk, then newly inducted parson of the church and rectory of Newton

## REFERENCES TO VARIOUS ROLLS

Ferrys in the said county, stood bound by two obligations to the late Queen Mary, in her court of First Fruits and Tenthes, for the true payment of the first fruits of the said [church] amounting to the sum of £42 of lawful money of England “which said sum, although the true and only debt of the said incumbent, should be paid by him, yet the said Sir John Gibbe knowyn hymselfe by the common lawes dischargyd agaynst this complaynant for lack of speciall . . . . ., and likewyse by the decease of the seid Archdeacon Pollard . . . . . mytted from any speciall promyse to the contrary, hath not only fraudently left the same his fyrst fruyts unpaid but most unhonestly suffered this complainant to be molested by . . . . . for the same, whereby this complainant hath byn dryven and paid indede the said entyr some of *xliij*li for the only dett of the seid defendant besyde the some of *xx*li and above by him bestowed for the defence and expenses aboute the same.” He prays for a writ of subpoena, etc.

FEET OF FINES, Devon, bundle 105, Michaelmas Term 4 and 5 Elizabeth, no. 3.

[A.D. 1561.] Fine dated Michaelmas 4 Elizabeth between James Gibbe, plaintiff, and John Chechester, knight, deforciant of a moiety of a messuage and lands, etc., in Lower Wakeham, and Aveton Gyfford als. Awton Gifford. The said John acknowledges the same premises to be the right of the said James, he having them as a gift of the said John. And those he has remised and quitclaimed from him and his heirs to the said James and his heirs for ever. And further the said John for him and his heirs grants that he will warrant to the said James and his heirs the aforesaid premises against all men, for ever. And for this acknowledgment, etc. the said James gives the said John £20 sterling.

FEET OF FINES, Devon, bundle 105, Hilary Term 4 Elizabeth [no. 207].

[A.D. 1561-2.] Fine dated Hilary 4 Elizabeth between Richard Saverye, gentleman, plaintiff and William Gybbs, esquire deforciant, of 3 messuages, lands, etc., in Brokyn, Hachelonde, Dertyngton and Rattrey. The said William acknowledges the said premises to be the right of the said Richard, the said Richard having them as a gift of the said William. He has remised and quitclaimed those from him and his heirs to the said Richard and his heirs for ever. And further the said William grants for him and his heirs that they will warrant the said Richard and his heirs the aforesaid premises against all men for ever. And for this acknowledgement, etc., the same Richard gives the said William £80 sterling.

COUNTY OF DEVON. SESSIONAL RECORDS preserved at Exeter Castle. Enrolment of Deeds.

1 July 4 Elizabeth [A.D. 1562]. Enrolment of indenture made between Sir John Chichester, of Ralegh in the county of Devon, knight, and



## REFERENCES TO VARIOUS ROLLS

James Gibbe, of Aveton Gifford, yeoman. Witnesses that Sir John Chichester, in consideration of £32, has sold to the said James Gibbe the moiety and "halfendale" of one tenement and certain lands, called Lower Wakeham, parcel of the manor of Aveton Gifford.

CHANCERY PROCEEDINGS, Series II, bundle 52, no. 34:

3 July 1565. NOTE.—This document is so torn, faded and dirty that unless a very considerable time is expended upon it the details cannot be made out; it appears, however, to be a dispute between Ralph Duckenfield, one of the vicars choral of the Cathedral Church of Exeter, and certain persons (among whom is William Gibbes) concerning leases of lands and property in Devonshire—the places might be made out if time were expended.

The answer is set out as follows:—

"The answer of William Gybbes, esquire, John Bery, Robarte Vyne, and Thomas Cole, defendants, to the byll of complaint of Raffe Duckynfylde, complainant."

The defendants declare the bill to be untrue and set forth out of malice, but declare that "true it is that the said William Gybbes went about to procure a new lease unto hymselfe of the said premisses, and therunto had the good wylls and consent of the said vicars, one Bendell [?] only excepted; and afterwards, his said lease ingrossed, the said William Gybbes brought hytt to the said custos and vycars to be sealed, at whych tyme the said custos and vycars were contented to seale the same lease, the seid Bendell and one Darke another of the vycars, only excepted." And thereupon the said custos and vicars going towards their "cheker" where their common seal remained to the intent to seal the said Gybbes' lease, demanded of the said Bendell his key of the said "cheker" door who refused to deliver the same, whereupon at the request of the said custos and of the said vicars, the said William Gibbes being then present, sent a servant of his for a mason, which mason "with his fist without any other toole or instrument brake a culme of a window of the said cheker" and the said custos with the consent of the vicars entered and brought out the common seal and there sealed a lease of the premises to the said William Gybbes as it was lawful for them to do. The said William Gibbes says that he has not at any time since the sealing of the said lease threatened any of the said vicars "which would not condyscend to the sealing of his said lease so as the same vycars mighte be in feare of hym or of his servants."

CLOSE ROLLS, 8 Elizabeth, 18.

In view of "stryves and discorde dependinge" with regard to the dissolved Chantry of St. Wynnowe, co. Cornwall, Sir Thomas Pomery of Chidley constitutes as his true and lawful attorneys "my trusty and well beloved in Criste Willyam Gybbes one of the Gentlemen pen-



## REFERENCES TO VARIOUS ROLLS

cioners to my Sov<sup>n</sup> Lady the Quene and George Gassett of Tryhydey in the county of Cornwall Esquire."

FEET OF FINES, Devon, Michaelmas 8-9 Elizabeth, bundle 106, no. 6. This is the final agreement made in the court of the Queen at Westminster, on the octave of Michaelmas 8 Elizabeth [A.D. 1566], between John Gybbe, plaintiff, and Thomas Marke, Walter Dabbe and Margaret his wife, deforcians, of 2 messuages, 2 gardens, 2 orchards and 10 acres of land with appurtenances in Bradnynch, whereby Gybbe buys the property for 40 marks.

CHANCERY PROCEEDINGS, Elizabeth R.R., bundle 5, no. 17.

[17 October 1580.] Shews that John Mere, late Abbot of the late dissolved monastery of Sherborne, Dorset, did by copy of court roll dated the 18th of November 27 Henry VIII [A.D. 1535] demise 100 acres of land meadow pasture and wood lying in Littelham to Joan Randale deceased, mother to your said orator, to your said orator, and to John Randale younger sons of the said Joan, to have and to hold to them, &c., forever. Upon the death of the said Joan your said orator entered into the said premises claiming the same for term of his life by virtue of the said copy of court roll; but the said copy with numerous other writings and evidences having come into the possession of one John Gibbs of St. George's [*i.e.* Clyst St. George] in the county of Devon, yeoman, William Turpyn of Littelham, yeoman, and Thomas Jerm . . . of St. George's aforesaid they have with force entered into the said tenements and "expulsed and put out your said orator of lx acres of land, meddowe, pasture and wood" parcel of the same. In his answer John Gibbs claims to hold under a grant from Sir Robert Dennys, knight, lord of the manor of Littleham about eight years before the date of the complaint—*i.e.* about 1572.

## ADDENDA

From Transcript of Sir W. Pole's *Collectanea* (Devon and Cornwall Record Society)

- P. 334. A.D. 1331-32 John Basset grants land in Bradford (in Ugborough ?) to Richard Gibbes of Bradford and Beatrice his wife.
- P. 167. A.D. 1395 Henry Cornu grants to John Holand Earl of Huntingdonshire the rent and services of several people including John Gibbe. Dated at the manor of Dartington.
- P. 188. A.D. 1459 William Maddock of Lutton remits to John Gibbis Esquire all his rights in Lutton in the parish of Brent.
- P. 188. A.D. 1473 John Gibbes Esquire grants to John Poylegh and Margery his wife land in Estvogincote.
- P. 328. A.D. 1498-99 William Gibbes Esquire lord of the manor of Gidecot grants to Nicholas Speccot of Thornbiry his lands in Thornbiry.
- P. 188. A.D. 1541-42 Thomas Gibbys, Anna his wife and William his son sell to the widow and sons of William Penrose the reversion of a tenement in Westvogencot in the manor of Manworthy in the parish of Holdesworthy.

## APPENDIX V\*

*Extract from Lord Aldenham's "Pedigree of Gibbs," pp. vi-viii*

*Inquisitio post mortem* of John Gibbs (Escheats in the Record Office, 3 Hen. VII, 56) :—

Inquisitio indentata capta apud....Devon vicesimo die Octobris anno regni Regis Henrici Septimi tercio, coram Johanne Fitz Escaetore dicti domini Regis in comitatu prædicto, virtute brevis ejusdem domini Regis post mortem Johannis Gybbys armigeri eidem escaetori directi et huic inquisitioni,. . . . per sacramentum Ricardi. . . ., R. . . . Fortescue Armigeri, Thomæ Coterell Armigeri, Johannis Holbeine Armigeri, Henrici Bernehous, Henrici Drewe de Sherpham, Willelmi Wyke, Johannis Noseworthy, Willelmi Hanys, Thomæ Hoxham, Willelmi Michell, Willelmi Byle, et Johannis Byle. Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod quidam Thomas Gybbes fuit seisitus de viginti messuagiis ducentis acris terræ viginti acris prati decem acris bosci quatuor acris jumpni et brueræ et octodecim solidatarum redditus cum pertinentiis in Ayssheberton, Blakeaueton, Dupeford, Rattre, Buckfastleghe, . . . in comitatu Prædicto, in dominico suo ut de feodo, et sic seisitus de eisdem messuagiis terris pratis bosco jumpno bruera et redditibus cum pertinentiis per quandam cartam suam juratoribus in evidenciis ostensam feoffavit Johannem Cokworthy, Johannem Gambon, Johannem More, Johannem Barnehous, . . . et Henricum Drewe de Blakhall, habendum eis et hæredibus suis in perpetuum. Virtute cujus feoffamenti iidem Johannes Johannes Johannes Johannes Thomas et Henricus fuerunt inde seisiti in dominico suo ut de feodo, et sic inde seisiti Johannes Johannes Johannes Johannes Thomas et Henricus eadem messuagia terras pratum boscum jumpnum brueram et redditus cum pertinentiis per quandam cartam suam indentatam scilicet juratoribus in evidenciis ostensam tradiderunt et dimiserunt eidem Thomæ Gybbys habendum sibi ad terminum vitæ suæ, remanere Johanni Gybbys filio ejusdem Thomæ, et Agneti uxori ejusdem Johannis, et hæredibus de corporibus eorundem Johannis et Agnetis legitime procreatis. Virtute cujus idem Thomas Gybbes fuit inde seisitus in dominico suo ut de libero tenemento. Et de tali statu inde obiit seisitus, post cujus mortem iidem Johannes et Agnes in eadem messuagia terras pratum boscum jumpnum brueram et redditus cum

\* See pp. 15 and 21.



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pertinentiis intraverunt ut in suum remanere et inde fuerunt seisis in dominico suo ut de feodo talliato. Et postea prædictus Thomas Gybbys de tali statu inde obiit seisitus. Et prædicta Agnes ipsum supervixit, et de tali statu adhuc seisis et in plena vita existit. Et quod prædicta messuagia terra pratum boscos jampnum bruera et redditus cum pertinentiis tenentur de Episcopo Exoniensi per fidelitatem tantum pro omnibus serviciis. Et valent per annum in omnibus exitibus suis ultra reprisas quinque marcas. Et ulterius juratores prædicti dicunt quod Willelmus Beoff, Johannes Wode, et Johannes Bowdon persona ecclesiæ de Dertyngton fuerunt seisis de uno messuagio centum acris terræ decem acris prati duabis acris bosci cum pertinentiis, in Fenton, in dominico suo ut de feodo, et sic inde seisis per quandam cartam suam juratoribus scilicet in evidenciis ostensam eadem messuagia terram pratum et boscum cum pertinentiis tradiderunt et dimiserunt præfatis Johanni Gybbys et Agneti uxori ejus tenendum eis ad terminum vitæ eorum et uni eorum diutius viventi. Virtute cujus iidem Johannes et Agnes fuerunt inde seisis in dominico ut de libero tenemento. Et postea prædictus Johannes Gybbys de eisdem messuagiis terris prato et bosco cum pertinentiis de tali statu obiit seisitus. Et prædicta Agnes eum supervixit, et de tali statu inde adhuc in plena vita seisis existit. Et quod prædicta messuagia terra pratum et bocus cum pertinentiis tenentur de Johanne Comite Derby ut de manerio suo de Dertyngton per fidelitatem tantum pro omnibus serviciis, et valet per annum in omnibus exitibus suis ultra reprisas quadraginta solidos. Et ulterius juratores prædicti dicunt quod prædictus Johannes Gybbys fuit seisitus de manerio de Boterford cum pertinentiis ac de centum acris prati, quadraginta acris bosci, viginti solidatarum redditus, et viginti acris jampni et brueræ, cum pertinentiis, in Whitebeare, Grovelegh, Estervogyncote, Westervogyncote, Honecrofte, Burscote, Manneworthy Mille, Parmcote, Tynaker, Langedon, Haukedon, Overmore, Blakedon Pypard, Cloneburgh, Serleston, Aller, Kytte-cote, Redecombe, Russheford, Brightrycheston, Clysthays, Clysthynton, Dallecombe, Preston, Aveton Gifford, Brodyche, Cowykestrete, et de Advocacione Cantariæ de Attrewyn, in dominico suo ut de feodo, et sic inde seisitus per quandam cartam suam juratoribus in evidenciis ostensam inde feoffavit Rogerum Keys præcentorem ecclesiæ cathedralis Beati Petri Exoniensis, Johannem Cheyne de Pynne, Johannem Denys de Orlegh, Johannem Byconnell, Johannem Barnehous, Johannem More, David John, Thomam Bromfield clericum, et Willelmum Hylllyng vicarium de Harberton, tenendum eis, hæredibus et assignatis eorum in perpetuum ad perimplendam suam ultimam voluntatem, virtute cujus feoffamenti iidem Rogerus Keys, Johannes Cheyne, Johannes Denys, Johannes Byconell, Johannes Barnehous, Johannes More, David John, Thomas et Willelmus fuerunt inde seisis in dominico suo ut de



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feodo. Et postea prædicti Rogerus, Johannes Barnehous, David John, Thomas et Willelmus de tali statu inde obierunt seisis. Et prædicti Johannes Cheyne, Johannes Denys, Johannes Byconell, et Johannes More ipsos supervixerunt. Et sic seisis de prædictis messuagiis terris et tenementis cum pertinentiis in Gyttecote et Gyttecote Mille per quandam cartam suam indentatam juratoribus scilicet in evidenciis ostensam tradiderunt et dimiserunt eadem messuagia terras et tenementa cum pertinentiis præfato Johanni Gybbys habendum sibi ad terminum vitæ suæ, remanere inde Willelmo filio Willelmi filii Johannis, et Elizabeth uxoris\* ejus, et hæredibus de corpore dicti Willelmi legitime procreatis, virtute cujus dictus Johannes Gybbys fuit inde seisitus in dominico suo ut de libero tenemento. Et de tali statu inde obiit seisitus. Post cujus mortem prædictus Willelmus et Elizabeth virtute remanere prædictæ in eadem messuagia terras et tenementa cum pertinentiis intraverunt et inde fuerunt seisis, videlicet idem Willelmus in dominico suo ut de feodo talliato, et prædicta Elizabeth in dominico suo ut de libero tenemento. Et adhuc in plena vita seisis existunt. Et quod eadem messuagia terræ et tenementa cum pertinentiis tenentur de Willelmo Courtenay Milite ut de manerio suo de Gadlegh per servicium militare. Et valent per annum in omnibus exitibus suis ultra reprisas decem libras. Et quod prædictum manerium de Boterford tenetur de domino Dynham per fidelitatem tantum, et valet per annum decem libras. Et quod prædicta messuagia, terræ, pratum, boscus, et redditus, cum pertinentiis in Whitebeare, Grovelegh, Estervogyncote, Westervogyncote, Honecrofte, Burscote, Manneworthy Mille, Parncote, Tynaker, Langedon, Haukedon, Overmore, Blakedon Pypard, Cloneburgh, Serleston, Aller, Kyttecote, Redecombe, Russheford, Bryghtrycheston, Clysthays, Clysthyneton, Dallecombe, Preston, Aveton Gifford, Brodyche, Cowykestrete, et advocacio prædicta, cum pertinentiis, tenentur de Abbate Tavystoke per fidelitatem et redditum unius denarii pro omnibus serviciis. Et juratores prædicti dicunt quod prædictus Johannes Gybbys fuit seisitus de certis messuagiis terris et tenementis cum pertinentiis in Magna Tottenes, Manasshe, Clyfton dertemouthardenes, Tunstall, Harford, Assheberton et Rattre, in dominico suo ut de feodo, et sic seisitus de eisdem messuagiis terris et tenementis cum pertinentiis diu ante mortem suam per quandam cartam suam juratoribus in evidenciis ostensam inde, feoffavit Thomam Hexte, Johannem Fortescu, Johannem Kyrton, et Cristoforum Gybbys, habendum eis et hæredibus suis in perpetuum, ad perimplendum suam ultimam voluntatem præfatis Thomæ, Johanni, Johanni, et Cristofero declaratam. Virtute cujus feoffamenti iidem Thomas, Johannes, Johannes, et Cristoferus fuerunt inde seisis in dominico

\* This should probably be "uxori." The wife of William the younger, grandson of John Gybbys, was Elizabeth.

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suo ut de feodo, et adhuc in plena vita seisiti existunt. Et quod prædicta messuagia, terræ, et tenementa cum pertinentiis de quo vel de quibus tenentur juratores prædicti penitus ignorant. Et quod eadem messuagia, terræ, et tenementa valent per annum in omnibus exitibus suis ultra reprisas decem marcas. Et quod prædictus Johannes Gybbys nulla alias sive plures terras nec tenementa tenuit de dicto domino Rege nec de aliquo alio in dominico nec reversione die quo obiit. Et quod idem Johannes obiit vicesimo octavo die Marcii ultimo præterito. Et quod Willelmus Gybbys est consanguineus et propinquior hæres prædicti Johannis Gybbys, videlicet filius Willelmi filii prædicti Johannis, et est ætatis sexdecim annorum et amplius. In cujus rei testimonium tam prædictus eschaetor quam juratores prædicti præsentibus sigilla sua apposuerunt. Datum die loco et anno supradictis.

## APPENDIX VI\*

*Extract from Lord Aldenham's "Pedigree of Gibbs," p. ix*

*Patent Rolls, 4 Edward VI, 44, June 14*

EDWARD VI granted to William Gybbes, Esquire, for good service "contra rebelles et proditores," in the west and elsewhere, sundry lands in Southfilham, in the county of Devon; and in Borington and West Strode, both in Ermington (in the Hundred of that name and Deanery of Plympton), in Were, Denysshill, Porters Park, Northfilham and Bickwell Heads, Enyton, Enyton Downe, all in Ugborough, "ac totum illud molendinum nostrum vocatum 'a Tynne Mylle' at Meys, alias vocatum 'a blowyng Myll,' apud Ivebrigge, cum suis pertinentiis vocatum 'Lewes Bury his blowyng Mill' cum toto le Towneplace eidem molendino adjacente" (all in the same Hundred and Deanery), in Meys, in Wynbroke in the parish of Kelley (in the Hundred of Lifton and Deanery of Tavistock), in Colaparke or Colepark, in High and Lower Huckmore or Churchyate, in Penyton, Cotelforde and Yea, alias Yeo, in the parish of Brente (in the Hundred of Stanborough and Deanery of Totton), in Fenton in the parish of Plympton Mary (in the Hundred and Deanery of Plympton), in Loveton Bastard in the parish of Meavy (in the Hundred of Roborough and Deanery of Tamerton), in Shelwode, in Ludbroke, in the parishes of Ermington, above named, and Modbury, in Worford, in Tavistock, in Wythcombe in le More (in the Hundred of Hay Tor, and Deanery of Moreton), and in other places, all in the county of Devon; "quæ quidem mesuagia, terræ, tenementa molendina ac cætera omnia et singula præmissa nuper fuerunt parcellæ terrarum et hæreditamentorum Johannis Bury Armigeri, de alta proditione attincti et convicti; et quæ ad manus nostras nuper devenerunt et devenire debuerunt ratione et prætextu attincturæ et forisfacturæ ejusdem Johannis."

\* See p. 39.





## APPENDIX VII\*

*Extract from Lord Aldenham's "Pedigree of Gibbs," pp. xii-xiv*

PARDON, UNDER SEAL, OF WILLIAM GIBBES OF FENTON  
(*See Patent, Philip & Mary, 2 & 3, p. 63, 1554*)

WILLIELMUS GIBBES, nuper de Rewe in com. Devon, armr., simul cum alijs die jovis p.p. post festum Nativitatis beatæ Mariæ Virginis [8 Sept<sup>r</sup>] anno regnorum nostrorum primo et secundo apud castrum Exon. in comitatu prædicto coram Humfredo Browne, Milite, Willielmo Stamford ad tunc servienti nostro ad legem, et alijs socijs suis ad tunc justicijs nostris, virtute literarum nostrarum patentium, eis et alijs directarum ad inquirendum per sacramentum proborum et legalium hominum de comitatu prædicto per quos rei veritas melius scieri potuit de quibuscunque prodicionibus, insurrectionibus, misprisionibus, rebellionibus, felonijs murderijs et alijs articulis et offensis in literis patentibus prædictis specificatis, ac ad easdem prodiciones, et alia præmissa secundum legem et consuetudinem regni nostri Angliæ tunc illa vice audienda et terminanda assignatis, indicatus existit per nomen Willielmi Gibbes nuper de Rewe in comitatu Devon armigeri, de eo quod cum Petrus Caroe nuper de Mount Sawtrey,† in comitatu prædicto, miles, impie inverse et erronee religionis erga Deum jamdiu extitit, cumque nos dicta regina in initio regni nostri compereremur hoc regnum nostrum Angliæ quamplurimis hæresibus ac erroribus fœde ac damnabiliter maculatum atque infectum, nos dicta regina id regnum nostrum hæresibus atque erroribus supradictis purgare et mundare aggressi quo melius id perficere potuimus ad gloriam omnipotentis Dei, et utilitatem subditorum nostrorum dictæ Reginae, contraximus matrimonium cum prædicto Rege, prædictus Petrus purgationem mundationem et matrimonium prædictum minime ferens, Henricum ducem Suffolciæ de alta prodicione attinctum adivit, atque eum allocutus est in Anglicis verbis ut sequitur, videlicet: 'Yf the Quene wold forbere this marridge with the Spaniard, and use a moderation in matters of religion, I wolde dye at her foote, but otherwise I will do the best to place the Lady Elizabeth in her stead, saying that he durst be one of the hundred gentlemen that should take the Quene and putt her in the tower.' Quæ quidem verba ut mortem et destructionem

\* See p. 43.

† *Alias Mownesotrye, or Mohuns Ottery.*

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nostram dictæ Reginæ minantur, ita postea, scilicet decimo septimo die Januarij anno regni nostri dictæ Reginæ primo, apud Mount Sawtrey in comitatu prædicto dictam mortem et destructionem false et proditorie exequi conatus est. Ac primum dictus Petrus guerram acerrimam contra nos prædictam Reginam in regno nostro Angliæ levare statuit, ad quam quidem guerram faciendam procurant abbettant et instigant Edwardum Comitem Devon ut quam celerrime potuit venire in com. Devon, promittens sibi quod omnes habitatores in comitatu Devon suas partes susciperent contra nos prædictam Reginam et omnes Hispanos, ne Hispani in hoc regno appellarent sive armarent, et prædicto Comiti Devon in via ducenti a civitate London in dictum comitatum Devon idem Petrus posuit equos angarios Anglice vocatos 'post-horses' quo potuisset maximis itineribus quam citissime in Dev. comitatum venire et guerram ut prædictum perficere, et ut guerram prædictam inchoasset ante adventum dicti Comitis idem Petrus ad se vocavit et congregavit sibi Gawinum Caroe nuper de Lynton in com. prædicto militem et prædictum Willielmum Gibbes nuper de Rewe in dicto comitatu Devon armigerum, et eos apud Mount Sawtrey prædictum dicto decimo septimo die Januarij anno primo supradicto participavit sui consilii in prodicionibus prædictis perpetrandis. Qui quidem Gawinus, et Willielmus Gibbes apud Mount Sawtrey prædictum, prædicto decimo septimo die Januarij anno primo supradicto falso et proditorie consensuerunt prædicto Petro ad guerram prædictam perpetrandam, ac cum præfato Petro adtunc et ibidem circa dictam guerram perpetrandam falso et proditorie conspiraverunt et consilium præbuerunt. Ac dictus Petrus, Gawinus et Willielmus Gibbes quadraginta alios homines ignotos adtunc et ibidem falso et proditorie sibi congregaverunt, assemblaverunt et convenerunt, et eos sic assemblatos congregatos et unitos prædicti Petrus Gawinus, et Willielmus Gibbes non solum seipsos verum etiam prædictos quadraginta homines ignotos adtunc et ibidem falso et proditorie armaverunt, et sic armati tela et arma tam defensiva quam invasiva in manibus suis tenentes falso et proditorie adtunc et ibidem apud Mount Sawtrey prædictum, dicto decimo septimo die Januarij, anno primo supradicto guerram contra nos dictam Reginam supremam dominam suam in hoc regno Angliæ levaverunt contra legiam suam debitam, et pacem coronam et dignitatem nostram præfatæ Reginæ ac contra formam statuti &c. Ac postea, videlicet vicesimo tertio die Januarij anno primo supradicto, idem Petrus his prodicionibus prædictis per ipsum ut prædictum est perpetratis, a Mount Sawtrey prædicto fugam fecit et regnum exivit, contra legiam suam, pacem, coronam, et dignitatem supradictas, prout per indictamentum inde in curia nostra coram nobis jam remanens, plenius continetur et apparet. Sciatis quod nos dicti Rex et Regina pietate moti de gratia nostra speciali ac ex certa scientia et mero motu



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nostris, pardonavimus remisimus et relaxavimus, ac per præsentes pro nobis, hæredibus et successoribus nostris, quantum in nobis est, pardonamus, remittimus et relaxamus præfato Willielmo Gibbes, nuper de Rewe in comitatu Devon, armigero, seu quocunque alio nomine vel cognomine, sive addicione nominis sive cognominis, dignitatis, officij, vel loci, aut locorum idem Willielmus censeatur nuncupatur sive vocatur, aut nuper censebatur, vocabatur, vel nuncupabatur, prodiciones prædictas ac omnia et singula in indictamento prædicto specificata, ac omnes et omnimodo prodiciones tam majores quam minores ac crimina læsæ majestatis,ancelamenta prodicionum et proditorum misprisiones prodicionum, rebelliones, insurrectiones, conspiraciones, confederationes, imaginationes, abbettaciones, procuraciones, confortaciones et auxiliaciones, tam prodicionum et proditorum quam aliorum malefactorum quorumcumque, ac omnia et omnimodo illicitas verborum placaciones, conventicula illicita, assemblaciones et congregaciones illicitas riottas et routas per ipsum Willielmum Gibbes contra nos dictam Reginam et coronam et dignitatem nostras ipsius Reginæ ante primum diem Martij anno regni nostri præfatæ Reginæ primo factas, habitas, commissas, sive perpetratas; licet idem Willielmus Gibbes de præmissis vel aliquo præmissorum indictatus impetitus appellatus rectatus adjudicatus utlagatus condemnatus convictus vel attinctus existit vel non existit, aut indicari appellari impetiri rectari adjudicari utlagari condemnari convinci vel attingi contigit in futuro. Ac omnes et singulas utlagarias in ipsum Willielmum Gibbes ratione seu occasione præmissorum seu eorum alicujus promulgatas sive promulgandas. Ac etiam omnia et singula judicia execuciones penas mortis penas corporales impressionamenta ac alias penas quascunque versus ipsum Willielmum Gibbes ratione seu occasione præmissorum seu eorum alicujus redditas adjudicatas habitas factas vel executas, aut reddendas adjudicandas habendas faciendas vel exequendas. Necnon omnia et omnimodo sectas querelas et impetitiones quæcunque quæ versus ipsum Willielmum Gibbes ratione seu occasione p'missorum sive eorum alicujus habemus habuimus, seu in futuro habere potuimus aut heredes aut successores nostri habere potuerint in futuro, et sect pacis nostræ quæ ad nos versus ipsum Willielmum Gibbes occasionibus p'dictis seu eorum aliqua pertinet sive pertinere potuit. Et primum pacem nostram eidem Willielmo Gibbes inde damus et concedimus per præsentes ita tamen quod stet rectus in curia nostra si quis versus eum loqui voluerit. Necnon de uberiori gratia nostra pardonavimus remisimus et relaxavimus ac per præsentes pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris, pardonamus remittimus et relaxamus eidem Willielmo Gibbes omnia et omnimodo forisfactura et deperdita nobis occasione seu ratione præmissorum sive eorum alicujus accrescentes, et eadem forisfactura et deperdita, si quæ fuerint, eidem Willielmo Gibbes

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damus concedimus et restituimus per præsentes, nolentes quod idem Willielmus vel hæredes sui ratione sive prætextu præmissorum aut eorum alicujus per nos dictos Regem et Reginam aut alterutrum nostrum, hæredes vel successores nostros, justiciarios escaetores vicecomites aut alios ballivos seu ministros nostros vel hæredum aut successorum nostrorum occasionetur vexetur in aliquo seu gravetur, aut eorum aliquis occasionetur in aliquo seu gravetur. Eo quod expressa mencio &c. In cujus rei &c. T. Rege et Regina apud Westm. xiii die Octobris.

## APPENDIX VIII\*

WILLS OF HENRY GIBBS OF WOODBURY 1549, WILLIAM GIBBS, RECTOR  
OF CLYST ST. GEORGE 1571, AND WILLIAM GIBBS OF CLAYPITTE  
1631

### *Consistorial Court of Bishop of Exeter*

“ 1549. The last will of Henry Gibbe (or Gybbes as in the Calendar) of Woodbury in the county of Devon. Leaves money to the “poor man’s hope” of the said parish, and money to the poor of Clyst St. George, bequeathing the residue to Joane his wife who, he was sure, would dispose of it in the best way for the good of his soul. He makes her his executrix.”

“ Witnesses—William Gybbe, clerk, and George Gybbe of Clyst St. George.”

“ Date of will, October 2, 1549. A Commission was issued to the said William Gybbe, therein described as Rector of Clyst St. Mary, to prove the will.”

“ Probate granted October 20, 1549.” (From Worthy’s *Devonshire Wills*, p. 103.)

“ 1571. The last will of Willyam Gibbe [Rector] of Clyst St. George.

“ After some small charitable bequests he appoints John Gibbe, son of George Gibbe deceased, of St. George’s Clist, his executor and residuary legatee.

“ To the poor of Clyst St. George, 10s. To the poor of Clyst St. Mary, 6s. 8d. To the poor of Sowton, 5s. To the maintenance and reparation of Apsham Cawsey [Topsham Causeway], 10s. To Charles Rugge, Richard Peat, and John Pears the younger, £3 6s. 8d. a piece, and to the said John’s children, 20s. a piece. To his godchildren, 12s. a piece. To William Rugge, £6 13s. 4d. To Thomas Rugge if he should remain at Oxford a year after the testator’s death, £10; otherwise

\* See p. 55.



## WILL OF GIBBS OF CLAYPITTE

£3 6s. 8d. of it to the poor. To Joane, daughter of Charles Rugge, £10, and six spoons parcel gilt. To Margaret and Mary, daughters of the said Charles, £6 13s. 4d. each. To Jane Rugge, £10, and a silver salt. He mentions also his servants Agnes and Jone Besse."

"Will dated 6 May and proved 8 June 1571. Overseers—William Rugge and John Pears. Witnesses—George Coade, John Pears, and Wm. Eton." (From Worthy's *Devonshire Wills*, p. 104.)

"10 May 1631. Will of William Gibb. He leaves Claypitte to his nephew and executor John Baker. Goods appraised at £438.

"Item. Whereas I stand also possessed of the moiety or halfendeale of one tenement with appurtenances in Clist St. George called Court Place for divers years yet to come if to [two] lives so long live and do also stand indebted unto several persons in several sums of money for the better satisfaction whereof I do also give unto the aforesaid John Baker and his assigns the said moitie and halfendeale &c."

## APPENDIX IX\*

EARLY TITLE DEEDS OF PYTTE FROM A MS. OF REV. H. T. ELLACOMBE,  
SOMETIME RECTOR OF CLYST ST. GEORGE

1 May, 2 Elizabeth [1560]. Indenture between Lord Wentworth of the one part and John Gibb, alias Gibbs, of the other part.

9 Nov. 1666. Indenture between Anthony Reade and others of the one part and George Gibbs of the other part.

18 Car. II [1666-7]. Indenture of a fine by Anthony Reed and others to George and Abraham Gibbs and the heir of George.

18 and 19 Dec. 1711. A marriage settlement in which George Gibbs settles "Pitt" on his wife.

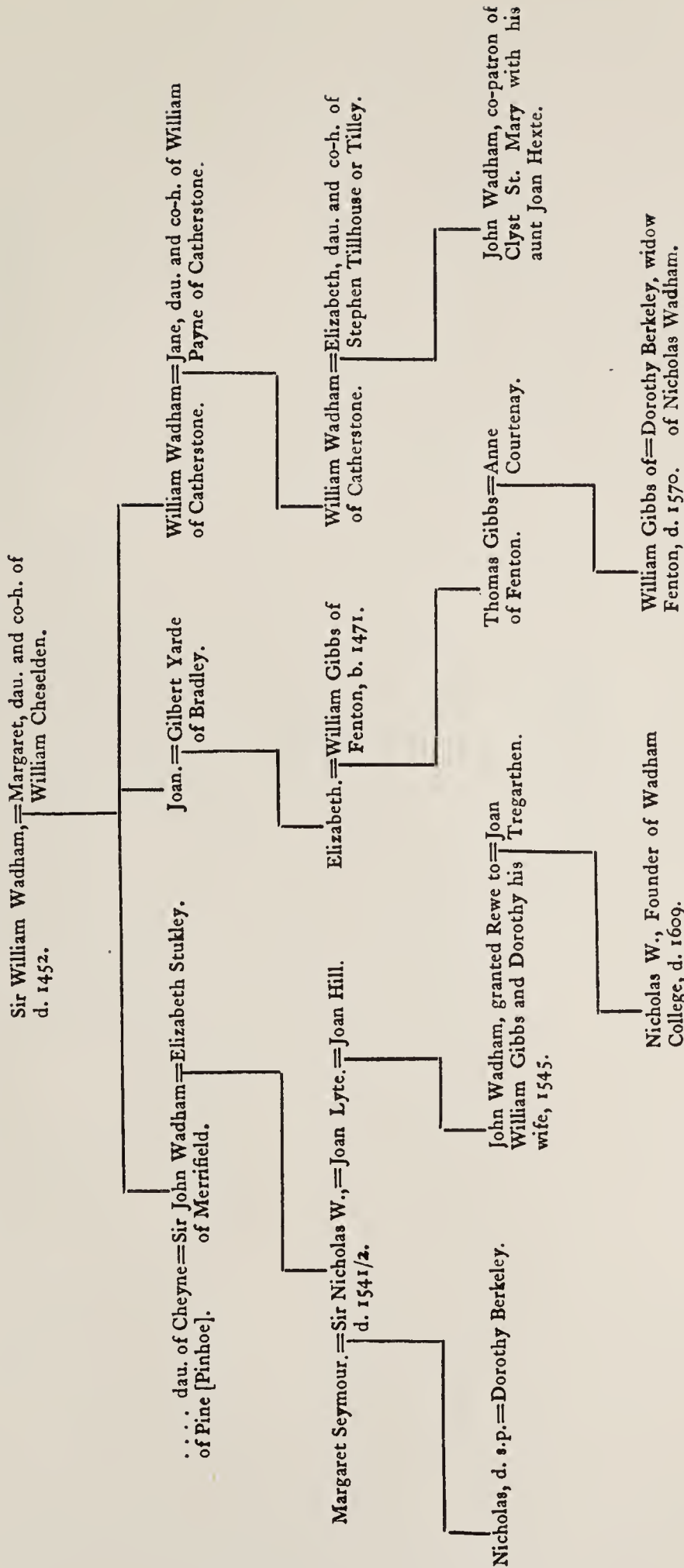
\* See p. 55.





APPENDIX X\*

*Pedigree of Wadham, based on pedigree in Jackson's "Wadham College, Oxford, 1893."*

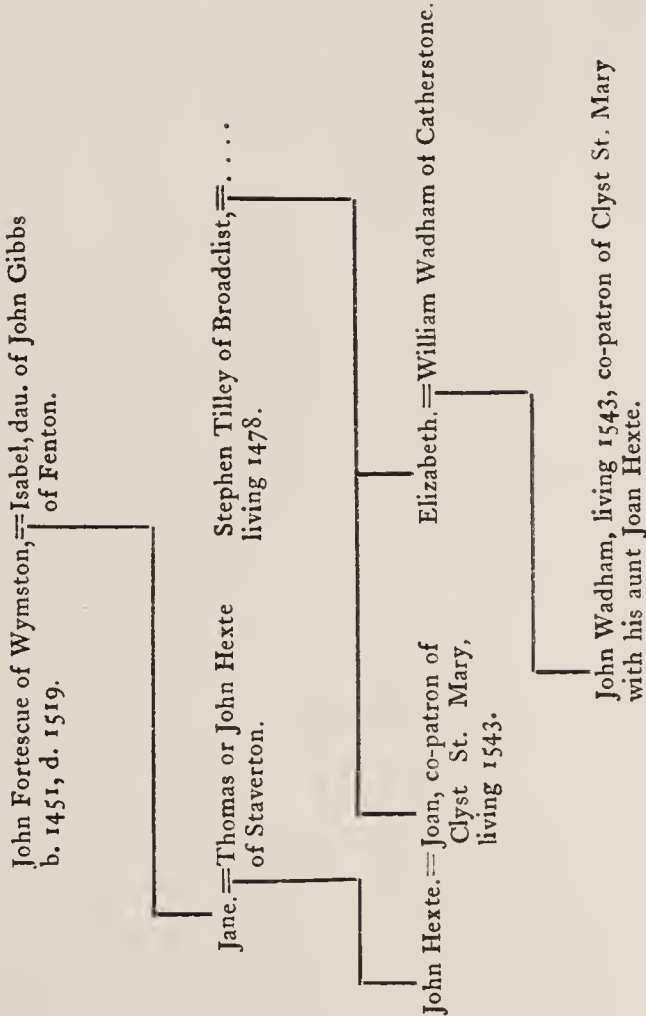


\* See pp. 37 and 58.



APPENDIX XI\*

*Pedigree shewing the relationship of Joan Hexte (Tilley) to Gibbs of Fenton and to John Wadham, her co-patron of Clyst St. Mary in 1543.*

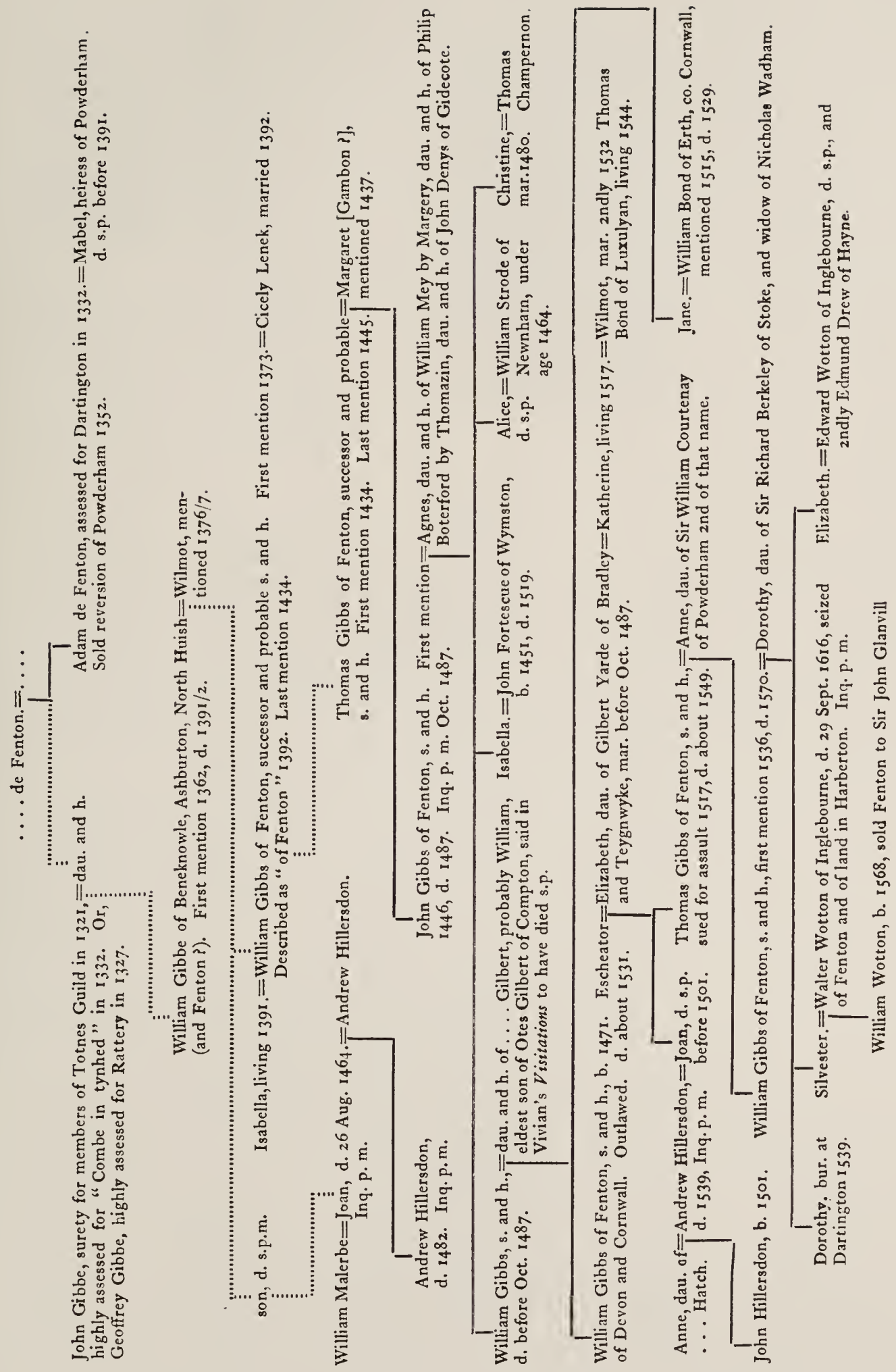


\* See p. 58.





# APPENDIX XII *Pedigree of Gibbs of Fenton, shewing conjectural link with the Fentons.*



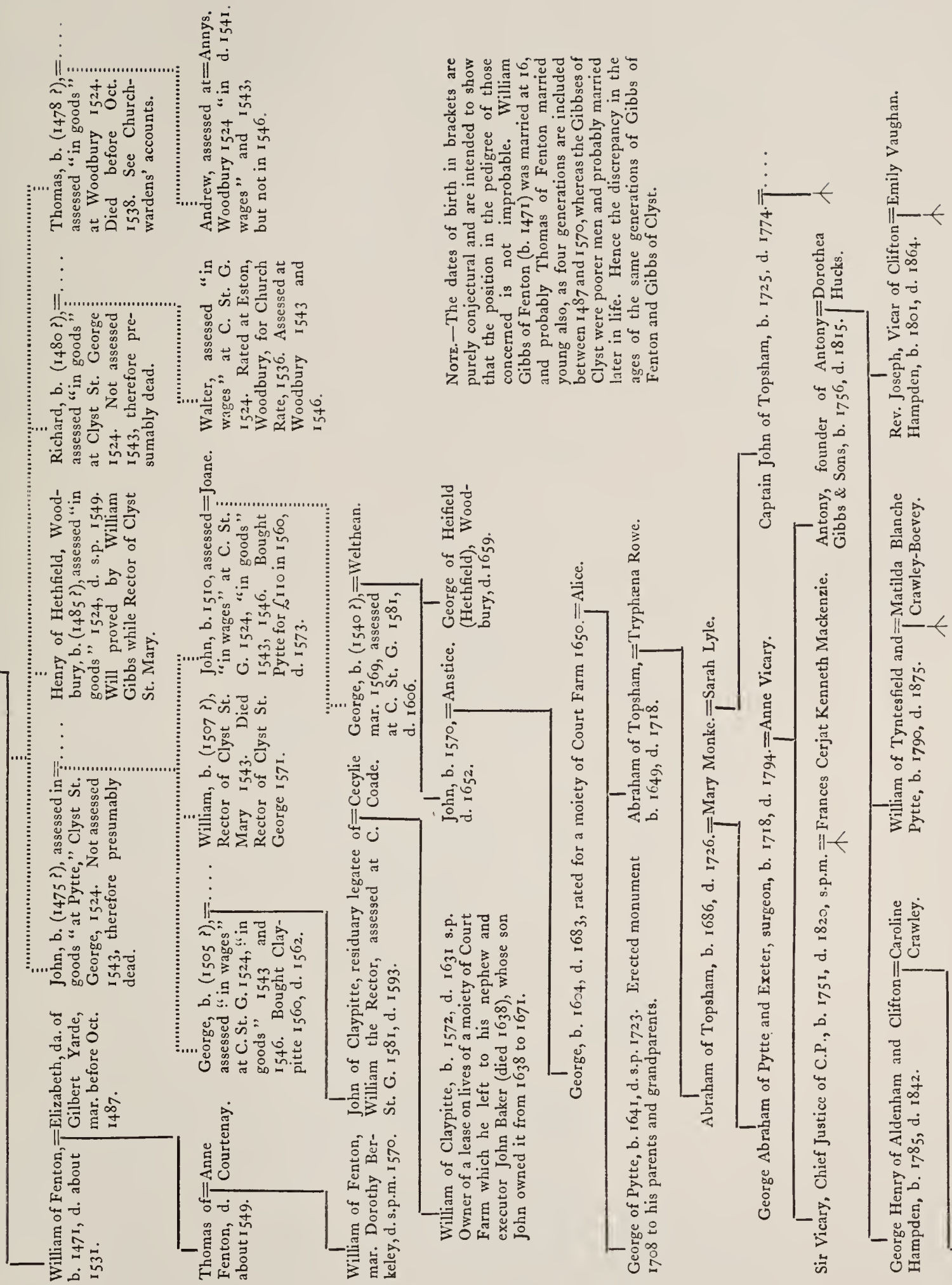




## Sketch Pedigree shewing how Gibbs of Clyst St. George may be linked with Gibbs of Fenton.

John Gibbs of Fenton, Inq. p.m. Oct. 1487. = Agnes Mey.

William, d. before Oct. 1487. = dau. of (William ?) Gilbert of Compton.



NOTE.—The dates of birth in brackets are purely conjectural and are intended to show that the position in the pedigree of those concerned is not improbable. William Gibbs of Fenton (b. 1471) was married at 16, and probably Thomas of Fenton married young also, as four generations are included between 1487 and 1570, whereas the Gibbses of Clyst were poorer men and probably married later in life. Hence the discrepancy in the ages of the same generations of Gibbs of Fenton and Gibbs of Clyst.







**SOUTH-EAST  
DEVON**  
From  
The Ordnance Survey  
Scale  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch to the mile





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